... LIVING FIRE.

... pen picture of the wonders ... See to-morrow's issue of ... Sunday Oregonian.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIX.—NO. 9004. PORTLAND, OREGON. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1889. TWELVE-PAGE EDITION.

CHICKAMAUGA.

The Bloodiest Battle of the whole Civil War. Read General Boynton's Letter in the Sunday Oregonian to-morrow.

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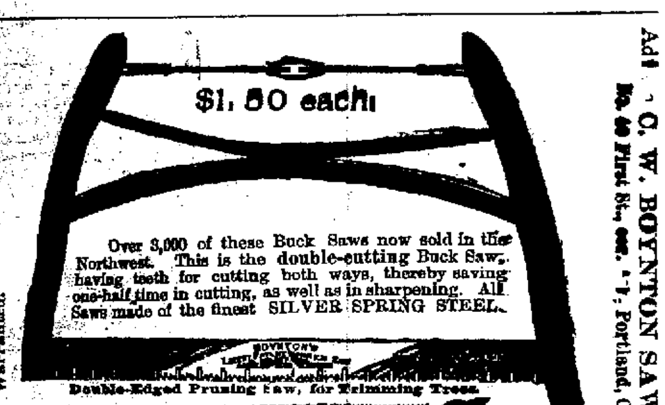

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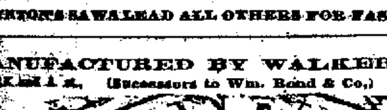

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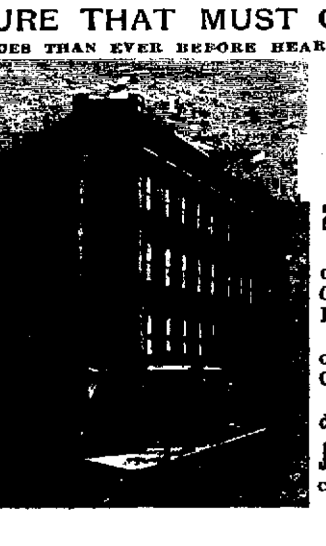

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TREASON IN HONOLULU

Insurrectionists Attack the King's Palace.

THE CITIZENS PANIC STRICKEN

The Rebel Leaders Captured After Considerable Bloodshed—They Had Been Educated by the Government—Martial Law.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—By the arrival of the steamship Australian from Honolulu this evening, advices are received of an attempt to overturn the Hawaiian government, made on Tuesday, July 30 inst.

Two half-white Hawaiians, named Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had formerly been sent, at the government's expense, to be educated at an Italian military school, had been plotting insurrection for some time, and about 3 A. M. on the morning of the 30th an armed mob of 160 Hawaiians formed at Palama, two miles from Honolulu, and marched into the city, arriving at the king's palace at 4 A. M. They knocked at the gates, and after some parleying were admitted unopposed. The rebels were here joined by other squads from different quarters of the city, until about 250 men were gathered on the palace grounds.

The king was absent from the palace at the time, being at the queen's residence. He was warned by telephone, and the royal party hastened to the king's boathouse, where they remained safely during the day, guarded by a number of the household troops.

Meanwhile the rebels under Wilcox called on Lieutenant Parker to surrender the palace, but that officer, although he had but a dozen soldiers of the king's guard at his disposal, refused to accede to their repeated demands, and, seeing his stubborn resistance, about 100 of the rebels deserted.

General alarm was spread throughout the city, occasioning much excitement. A number of families fled to the top of Punchbowl hill and a number of ladies took refuge at the American legation, where the corps of marines from the United States steamer Adams were stationed.

The Honolulu Rifles hurriedly gathered at their armories. A cabinet council was held early in the forenoon, the American, British, French and Portuguese commissioners being present, together with three Hawaiian ministers. The council decided to send Hon. S. M. Damon to demand the surrender of Wilcox, and appointed Colonel V. V. Ashford to command the government forces.

At 10 A. M., Mr. Damon proceeded to the palace grounds, where several shots had been exchanged between the Honolulu Rifles and the rebels within. Mr. Damon was refused admission, and had to make his escape between two fires, the rebels having turned the field pieces upon the sharpshooters, who had found lodgment in the opera house, which commanded a view of the grounds. The fire of the sharpshooters, however, soon drove the rebels from their guns, and the Rifles, having received reinforcement, the rebels retired within the residence known as the queen's Bungalow, and did but little firing thereafter.

About noon four deserters leaped over the palace walls and were arrested by the government troops, who learned from them of the demoralization of the rebels.

At noon the volunteers drove the rebels from the government house, killing one negro rebel, and at 1 P. M., thirty of the rioters surrendered to Lieutenant Parker.

At 5:30 P. M., active operations began to dislodge the rebels from the palace grounds. A corps of volunteers took up a position commanding the bungalow, and from thence dynamite bombs were thrown at the building, while the sharpshooters from the opera house kept up a furious fusilade, until, after hours of bombardment, the rioters rushed from the building, waving the white flag, and offered to surrender.

The gates were then thrown open, and a force of volunteers entered, and took a number of the rebels prisoners, among them being Wilcox and Boyd.

The rebels lost seven men killed, and twelve wounded, several seriously. Boyd, one of the leaders of the rebels, was shot in the leg and a bullet grazed his head, but neither wound was serious. Lieutenant Parker received a wound in the shoulder from a shot believed to have been fired by Wilcox. A number of the rioters escaped by scaling the palace walls and running the gauntlet. About fifty rioters altogether were arrested.

The Bungalow was torn to pieces by bombs, while the opera house was somewhat damaged by the shots.

Three men were later tried for treason, although not actively engaged in the riot, and the others were to be tried shortly.

His excellency, L. A. Thurston, who had gone to Molokai to quell a disturbance there, was hastily summoned and returned on the morning following the riot.

Fears were entertained that the sympathizers with the rebels might set fire to the city during the night of the 30th, and martial law was proclaimed at 10 P. M., and an armed guard, composed of members of the Honolulu rifles, marines from the United States steamer Adams, and citizens, patrolled the city during the night, together with the regular police.

The most reasonable presumption as to the cause of the riot is the report that Wilcox intended to secure the person of King Kalakaua and compel him to abdicate in favor of his sister, Liliukalani, and to demand a new constitution and a new cabinet; also that he desired to be prime minister of the new government.

It is stated that the government desired to put down the riot with the resident troops only, and for that reason did not call upon the American man-of-war for assistance, although the guns of that vessel were in readiness for action and a number of bluejackets formed a part of the patrol of the town at night.

The government officials are reticent as regards what action will be taken towards the punishment of the instigators of the insurrection.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Speaking editorially on the insurrection, the *Commercial Advertiser* says: "This is the first time in the history of civilized Hawaii that an insurrection has shaken its gory locks at constitutional reform, and essayed to destroy the government and peace of our hitherto peaceful isle. It is the first time that treason has drawn its sword and spilled the blood of Hawaiians in a vain attempt to overthrow the lawful government of the kingdom, and this is the work of two or three men, on whom this government has spent some $20,000 to give them a foreign military education, for which they wish to destroy the peace of Hawaii by seducing a few score of deluded men to join them in raising the standard of revolution. No language that can be used will convey the detestation in which they should be held, or can portray the ingratitude and baseness of their acts. They are guilty of treason, and stand before the country convicted as traitors, deserving only a traitor's doom—prompt death. No further evidence of their guilt is needed than their acts of that day. They are self-convicted criminals, and as such let the traitors be hung without unnecessary delay. The severity of such punishment will forever intimidate the others from engaging in similar rebellion. Nothing short of this will secure peace to the country, and this must and shall be maintained at all hazards."

VIEWS OF PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers on the Australia arriving here were a number of prominent people of Hawaii, and from the remarks dropped it would seem that it had been arranged to have at least 400 or 500 more persons participate in the insurrection than actually took part in it. Among these are said to be some of the highest in standing, both among the whites and the natives.

It is said that letters were taken from Wilcox that led to the arrest of several well-known people, among them being J. E. Brown, editor of a Hawaii newspaper.

It is also alleged to be a well-known fact that the king had been informed that there was to be an outbreak, and called upon the ministers to take measures to forestall the insurrection, but that his warnings were not heeded.

The general impression on the islands is that the leaders of the riot will never be convicted, as they will demand a jury trial by the natives, the majority of whom are in sympathy with the movement, as tending to giving them more privileges.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS MAIN.

Two Men Killed, and Two Fatally and Others Seriously Injured.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 9.—This afternoon, while a thirty-inch natural gas main was being tested, the dead cap on the end of the pipe blew out, scattering the debris in every direction. Several hundred workmen employed in the iron mills near by were just returning home, and a number of them had stopped along the trench to watch the experiment. They were struck by the debris and flying missiles as though a bomb had exploded. The pipe was braced with heavy timbers, and these were hurled into the crowd with terrific force. The workmen and spectators were thrown down by the force of the explosion, and one of them was killed by being hurled against a brick house and having his neck broken.

A general stampede followed the explosion and a scene of the wildest excitement ensued. The cries of the injured could be heard for several squares. An investigation showed that two men had been killed outright and about fifteen others injured, two of them fatally. The dead were conveyed to their homes, and the injured who were unable to walk were taken to the hospital. The killed and most severely injured are as follows: Killed—John Miller, single, aged 23 years; John O'Connor, single, aged about 25 years. Severely injured: John Greiner, married, terribly cut and bruised, injured internally and will die; Henry O. E. Reich, a boy, skull fractured and injured internally and will die; John Brany, a millwright, internally injured and head cut, serious; William Green, badly cut and bruised, thought to have received internal injuries, serious; James Heldrick, of St. Louis, both legs broken.

THE PULLMAN REGATTA.

The New York Crew Wins in the Best Recorded Time.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The big event of the Pullman regatta was captured by the New Yorkers to-day in spite of Boston's best efforts. The water was as smooth as glass. The betting was $20 to $10 on the Atlantas. Both the Atlantas and the Bradfords were widely cheered on their appearance on the water.

The latter had a small lead at the half-mile and also held the lead at the three-quarters. The Atlantas now gained and were in the lead for a short distance, again falling to the rear.

The Bradfords started out with a thirty-eight stroke, but lowered to a thirty-four at the mile. The Atlantas kept a thirty-four all the way through. The latter is a steady stroke, and even rowing and marvelous precision told in the result.

The Bradford's rowing was ragged, some pulling harder and longer than others. The Atlantas gained the final lead, however. Only when within the last two lengths of the finish the New York crew crossed the line, just half a length ahead.

The official time was: Atlantas, 7:41:00; Bradfords, 7:44:04.

This time breaks the record, the best previous eight-oar time being 7:46.

AT BAR HARBOR.

The President Has a Good Night's Rest—Programme for the Week.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 9.—President Harrison rose early this morning, after what he termed a better night's sleep than he had enjoyed for weeks. After a hearty breakfast and one cigar he received visits from Baron Rosen, the Russian minister, and several others. Later a drive was taken.

In the early afternoon a carriage party arrived at Major Palmer's cottage at Otter Bluff, where a number of prominent cottagers had been invited to meet them at luncheon. The event was entirely informal.

The programme for the week is said to be as follows: Monday the president will "do" Ellsworth and remain the guest of Senator Hale until Wednesday morning, when he will go to Bath and lunch with Arthur Sewall, and Tuesday afternoon he will go to Manchester and spend the night with ex-Governor Cheney. Thursday he visits Concord by invitation of the New Hampshire legislature, and in the afternoon starts for Boston, where he expects to arrive in time to catch the Fall River train.

Mrs. Harrison is expected to meet him in Fall River.

TURF EVENTS.

Races at Buffalo, Brighton Beach and Saratoga.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The meeting closed with threatening weather, and a reduced attendance. The sport was good, however.

Johnston, the phenomenal pacer, tried to break his Chicago record of 2:06¼, and made 2:08¾.

2:23 class, trotting—Ketch first, Kentucky Blanch second, Poem third, Keckee fourth; best time, 2:22.

2:17 class, pacing—Ed Annan first, Emma second, Doctor M. third, Wilcox fourth; best time, 2:16.

Special purse—Johnston; time, 2:08¾.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The attendance was large to-day, the weather fine, and the track good.

Five furlongs—Elma D. won, Rebecca second, Ecstacy third; time, 1:03.

Five furlongs—Lady Pulsifer won, Century second, Fanste third; time, 1:09.

Mile—Flitter won, Fenelon second, Jim Glair third; time, 1:45¾.

Five furlongs—Sena won, Pearlset second, Crete third; time, 1:04¼.

Mile and seventy yards—Lady Hemphill won, Cora L. second, Select third; time, 1:49½.

Mile and one-sixteenth—Duke of the Highlands won, Frederica second, Mirth third; time, 1:52.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Three-fourths of a mile—Clontarf won in 1:17, Fox second, Gable third.

Six and a half furlongs—Newberg won in 1:22¾, Colusa second, Blackstone third.

Six and a half furlongs—Raymond won in 1:23, Mute second, Monsoon third.

Seven-eighths of a mile—Speedwell won in 1:29, Theory second, Forest King third.

Mile and a sixteenth—Bronzomarte won in 1:48½, Miss Cody second, Lelex third.

Mile and a sixteenth—Glory won in 1:50, Brussels second, Iceberg third.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Alger and Tanner Said To Be Rival Candidates for the Commandership.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—It is reported that General R. Alger, of Michigan, is a candidate for commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is also asserted that Corporal Tanner, commissioner of pensions, aspires to the place, but, in view of his present position, his friends deem it inadvisable for him to be a candidate. Tanner is credited with having strong influence among the veterans for a place, but Alger's friends are said to be working with great energy for him.

Suffering from scrofula is ended by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St., corner Washington.

IN THE STRICKEN CITY.

The Work of Reconstruction Goes Steadily on.

MONGOLIANS BADLY SCATTERED

The Railroads and Other Corporations Working With Headquarters in Cars and Other Odd Places—Fire Notes.

SPOKANE FALLS, Aug. 9.—There is no change in the situation here, except that the activity in building and preparation of temporary quarters for business increases every hour. The demand upon the relief committee is increasing, but abundant supplies are coming in—more, in fact, than the necessities seem to warrant. The military force was reduced to sixty men to-day, the countersign has been withdrawn, and people pass and repass through the burnt district at will. Each bank and vault is guarded day and night by two soldiers, and a large mounted force of veteran cavalrymen and police patrol the entire city, but there have been no depredations of any kind.

THE CHINESE SCATTERED.

The great fire scattered the Chinamen in all directions. About 100 are sleeping around Shantytown, and on the hills near the city. Nearly 100 are located on the north side. Sprague street has about twenty, Pacific avenue and Park street thirty-two, East Fourth and Park streets thirty-five, and four miles northeast of the city about 100 are camped in the woods. About 100 left the city two days after the fire. Twenty-five left for Portland and fifty go to Walla Walla. Many more will go to the Columbia river mines and Portland. Only two laundries are in operation.

ADDITIONAL LOSSES.

Philip Hardesty, livery and feed stable; loss, $1500; no insurance.

Mrs. Addie Robson, Washington hotel; loss $800; insurance $500. The insurance was also lost on account of removal and not getting the policy transferred in time.

THE RAILROADS, ETC.

Headquarters in Cars and Other Odd Places—Plans for the Future.

The Spokane and Northern railroad management occupied five office rooms in the Eagle block previous to the fire. President Corbin became warned in time, and saved all the books, vouchers and other papers and articles of value belonging to the company.

Mr. Roberts, chief engineer, saved all of maps, field notes and data which belonged to him, the loss of which would have seriously embarrassed him and the road.

Mr. Buckley, general superintendent, lost all the maps, plans, etc., that he had been accumulating for years.

All the furniture and appurtenances belonging to the five rooms were destroyed; but President Corbin regards that as very trifling compared with the value of the articles saved. The offices of the company are now in two combination cars on the track between Division street bridge and the railroad bridge. Here the business is conducted with considerable facility. In about two months the handsome new station near the Division street bridge will be completed, and the company's offices will be located in the upper story. Work on the construction of the yards above the depot is in rapid progress. This involves a vast amount of rock blasting and leveling, which, when completed, will give the company about fourteen acres of finely located yard room. Upon this will be located a large freight house, water tank and machine shops. The track is now laid four or five miles beyond Loon lake, a length of about forty-five miles, and is being rapidly extended.

The Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern railway was represented in the business part of the city previous to the fire only in the office of F. N. Williard, assistant engineer. His office was on Riverside avenue, opposite the bank of Spokane Falls. All of its contents, including maps, plans, surveyors' instruments, etc., were lost. Mr. Willard's office is now safely established in a caboose.

The Northern Pacific railroad is now handling freight with almost its former energy and promptness. Trains held back in the early part of the week are now arriving with unwonted frequency, and business houses are now re-opening and are hauling the goods as rapidly as their facilities will permit. Work on the old freight platform is being prosecuted with energy and vim, and by noon to-morrow the platform will be completed and capable of storing several train loads of freight. A temporary cover will be erected over a portion of the platform, which will serve until the completion of the proposed permanent freight depot.

Singular as it may seem, considerable freight is being shipped from here every day. The shipments include products from the mills and factories of various kinds, and in such quantities as to indicate that notwithstanding her calamity, Spokane Falls has not lost her trade.

The Northern Pacific express is now in fair shape for business at its new quarters on Post street, a few doors south of the railroad track. During the past two days consignments that had been held east and west of the city have been pouring in with great rapidity, and are being delivered as rapidly as the consigners are ready to receive them. Business of all kinds heretofore attended to by the company has been resumed, and shipments out are made as promptly as ever. The agent expects to be able to return to permanent quarters, probably on the site of the old building, within thirty days.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY.

Telegrams From Portland, San Francisco and Elsewhere.

The following additional telegrams were received to-day, offering aid and expressing sympathy:

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 9.

To the Bank of Spokane Falls: We are very sorry to learn of the calamity which has overtaken your city, and we will lend our aid in the efforts which will be made in Portland to help you out.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PORTLAND, Aug. 8.

R. H. Bennett, Cashier Bank of Spokane Falls: We greatly regret the severe loss your city has met with. Trust that your vaults and safes are right, and that business will soon be resumed. Meantime we tender our best services.

HENRY FAILING,
President First National Bank.

COLVILLE, August 8.

To the Editor of the Review: Colville expresses her sincere regret for the calamity that has overtaken the Queen City of the Northwest. Yours truly.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.

R. Abernethy, Esq., Spokane Falls—*Dear Sir:* We are exceedingly pained to hear of the great misfortune which has overtaken you and your city, and sincerely hope that it will prove not so bad as reported. We deeply sympathise with you, and trust that it will be but a short time before you will have recovered from its effects. Please let us know if we can be of any service, as we shall take the greatest pleasure in doing anything in our power. Yours very truly,

COIT, BARTON & COWLES.

Murder and Suicide on the Street.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Christian F. Harder, a well-to-do German, shot his wife dead to-night and then committed suicide. The tragedy took place on the street after an altercation. Domestic infelicity was the cause. Each had been married the second time and had children by their first marriage.

Health demands a healthy liver. Take Simmons Liver Regulator for dyspepsia and indigestion.

Paris Exposition.

For rates and steamer reservations call at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner of Washington.

STATE AND TERRITORY

An Italian Who Bought a Wife and Went to Law.

THE CONTRACT DECLARED VOID

A Montana Murderer Respited—Homicide at Canyonville—Governor Moore's Reception a Brilliant Success.

TACOMA, W T, Aug 9—A singular case was tried in Justice Petrick's court to-day Martin Petrick and Santos Cordova are Italians. Cordova was the self appointed guardian of a pretty, dark-eyed Italian girl of 16 He clothed and educated her and intended some day to make her his wife They lived in the outskirts of the city

About the 1st of April Petrick appeared on the scene He, too fell in love with the maiden with long, drooping eyelashes and proposed marriage but the young lady whose name could not be learned, told him that Santos had a claim to her affections Petrick asked Santos what he would take for his love and affection He set the price at $150, and a bargain was made

April 1 Petrick paid Cordova $50 in cash and issued a note for $100, payable in two years for which consideration Cordova gave up all claim to the maiden

Petrick was not as happy after the transfer as he expected to be The maiden did not lavish upon him the same affection that she had shown for Santos Cordova He got tired of his bargain, and wanted to trade back He finally secured the note for $100 but Cordova was obstinate as to the $50 which had been paid in cash. The suit was the result

The court decided that an illegal contract had been made, the terms of which could not be enforced, Cordova won the suit, and plaintiff had to pay the costs

The maiden thinks Petrick had a mercenary interest in her affection, and still clings to Santos Cordova, her first love

THE GOVERNOR INTERFERES.

A Montana Murderer Given One More Chance for His Life.

HELENA, Aug 9—Governor White has granted August Johuson a two weeks respite He was to have been hanged at Deer Lodge to-day. This fixes the date of his execution at August 23 unless in the meantime his sentence shall be commuted to life imprisonment The news came late last evening and the prisoner was immediately notified He smiled when told of the governor's action, and only said, "I am glad of that." He manifested no unusual excitement, and talked coolly of the turn affairs had taken He has had an abiding faith all along that something would occur to prevent the carrying out of the sentence of the court. Every preparation had been made for the execution The gallows was completed and tested yesterday, and found to be in perfect condition The governor's action was based on the fact that he had not sufficient time to thoroughly consider the petition recently presented to him for a commutation of sentence

REFUSED TO INTERFERE

HELENA Mont., Aug 9—Governor White refuses to interfere in the case of Bryson the murderer condemned to be hanged to-day.

HOMICIDE AT CANYONVILLE

The Murderer Fled, Heavily Armed, and Has Not Been Captured

CANYONVILLE Or, Aug 9—Yesterday about 4 P M two men, J S Catching and L Pucket, residents here, got into a quarrel about some lumber Words ensued, when Catching called Pucket a liar, whereupon Pucket picked up a short piece of scantling which had a bolt in one end, and struck Catching over the temple a stunning blow, breaking his skull Catching made an effort to rise to his feet, when Puckett again struck him over the ear the bolt penetrating the brain Medical aid was summoned Dr Devore pronounced the wound fatal Catching remained unconscious through the night and died about 7 this morning Pucket fled heavily armed, and up to this hour has not been arrested

GOVERNOR MOORE'S RECEPTION.

The Most Brilliant Social Event in the History of Olympia

OLYMPIA Aug 9—Odd Fellows' hall to-night is crowded with ladies and gentlemen all anxious to assist Governor Moore and his wife in making their reception a grand success. About five hundred persons have arrived up to 10 o'clock, and the entire affair is being conducted on a scale of magnificence unprecedented in the history of Olympia The First regiment band is furnishing splendid music. General and staff officers are in full uniform, ladies in full dress The magnificent hall is beautifully decorated for the occasion, and dancing seems to attract attention. The banquet will be served in the library room, under direction of Mr, Waldron. All the members of the convention are present and everything goes merry as a marriage bell.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

A Boy Killed at Centerville—Other Serious Accidents.

WALLA WALLA, W. T, Aug 9—The boy Kelly, lost Wednesday on the mountains near Big Meadows, and about whom the whole country thereabouts was greatly excited for a couple of days, was found yesterday

Thursday, the 15-year-old daughter of John Tracey, living near Dudley, was thrown from her horse with such violence as to produce concussion of the brain The girl is in a serious condition

A few days ago the young son of James Clark, living near Centerville, was knocked off a header wagon by a passing reaper and instantly killed

Monday the offices of President G W Hunt and Manager Charles Herman of the Oregon & Washington Territory road, will be moved to their recently fitted up rooms in the Paine block in this city.

Arrangements are being made to provide accommodations for all who may attend the state republican convention, which meets here September 4.

General Manager C J Smith, Ben Campbell, A L Maxwell and C A. Dolph, all O. R. & N officials, passed a part of the day here while en route to Spokane Falls, and will return here Monday

The O R & N announces a 50 cent rate on fruit to Spokane Falls and 60 cents to Tacoma

This evening Peter Knight living south of town, was assisting a neighbor to couple a wagon. The latter had set a loaded shotgun down at the rear of and leaning against the wagon, and in moving the vehicle forward the gun fell and exploded and sent the charge clear through the calf of Knight's right leg, breaking both bones and severing all the arteries. The wound was dressed, and there are hopes of saving the limb.

FIRES IN LEWIS COUNTY.

A Shingle Mill and Other Valuable Property Destroyed.

CHEHALIS, W. T, Aug 9—Seymour's shingle mill burned about 12 o'clock last night. Loss, about $3000, including 50,000 shingles Insurance, $1000 The mill is a total wreck It was doing a profitable business, and will be rebuilt. The fire was accidental.

Fire destroyed a logging camp, Mrs Bennett's and Scott's houses, and considerable fencing near Ladew, on the Cowlitz river, Tuesday.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

New Incorporations—Notarial Appointments—Etc

SALEM, Or., Aug 9—Articles of incorporation were filed in the secretary of state's office to-day as follows

Bethel Baptist church North Powder, Or, value of property $3000, Sanford Vandecar, William Graham, N B Bowman, T F Gooch and William Show, trustees,

Grant's Pass & Coast Railroad Company; principal office, Grant's Pass, capital stock, $1 000,000; J. T. Flynn, Harry Young and Arthur Conklin, incorporators; object, to build a railroad from Grant's Pass to the southern boundary of the state of Oregon

The *Daily Commercial Advertiser* filed a change of name to the *Portland Daily Examiner*, and filed a trade mark on the same.

NOTARIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The governor has appointed as notaries public Alvin Phelps and J T. Maltsby, of Tillamook; W. W. Miller, Milton, Umatilla county; Sanderson Reed, Portland; L N Liggett, Mowry, Wm Hold[illegible], Grass Valley James A. Sterling, Tillamook, J W Draper and W. T. Bu[illegible]ney, Oregon City.

AT DEATH'S DOOR.

This afternoon, R. W Dearborn, postmaster, was not expected to live through the night, but late this evening he he took a turn for the better, and is resting easy If he passes through the night without a change for the worse strong hopes of his recovery will be entertained He has been sick several days and was attacked with inflammation of the stomach this morning which caused the alarm

FROM ELLENSBURGH.

The People Pleased With Their Capital Prospects

ELLENSBURGH W T Aug 9—Ellensburgh the central city of Washington, and one of the most prominent aspirants for capital honors, is much pleased with the action of the constitutional convention in adopting Ellensburgh's plan for submitting the question to the people at the October election The question is now squarely before the people, and those claiming to be familiar with the sentiment of the state say there is no doubt of the result and Ellensburgh will be the choice

The workmen are busily engaged in pushing work on the new hotels in order to have them ready for the accommodation of the delegates of the democratic convention, which meets in this city September 9

The postoffice, which burned on July 4, will occupy its new brick building, with all modern appliances, to-morrow

INCENDIARIES AT OLYMPIA

An Attempt to Fire the Town Discovered and Thwarted

OLYMPIA W T Aug 9—Last evening a message from the west side called for the attendance of the fire engine to preserve property in the vicinity of a forest fire which had started in the afternoon During the absence of the fire department a dastardly attempt was made to fire the town through means of sacks saturated with coal oil and set on fire near the Capitol restaurant, on May street Had it not been discovered almost immediately a most disastrous conflagration might have been the result The town is now being carefully watched, and should any one be caught attempting such an outrage his life will certainly pay the penalty without any recourse to law or the courts

FROM SEATTLE.

A Frightful Fall That Resulted in Trivial Injury.

SEATTLE W T, Aug 9—Joseph Parnell, a carpenter recently from San Francisco, fell from the third story of a new building to-day, a distance of fifty feet, and escaped with a broken collar bone

Matsada Sorakichi and W H Quinn wrestled to-night before an audience that packed Turn Hall theater The Jap came on the stage in disobedience to a doctor's order, coughing so badly as to be unable to do anything and Quinn threw him twice in a little over two minutes The audience expressed great indignation that the match was allowed to proceed

J L Jones, a logger, died to-day at Providence hospital, from injuries to his spine received by a fall

FROM NORTH YAKIMA.

An Excellent Yield of Wheat—The Tobacco Crop.

NORTH YAKIMA, W T, Aug 9—The Moxee Company has just finished its threshing, and from an average of somewhat over 300 acres of grain, the average is thirty-five bushels to the acre, with one field running fifty bushels to the acre

The tobacco crop, which was an experiment last year, has now passed beyond that point, and the field will yield an increase of 80 per cent over last year's gathering

A carload of machinery arrived to-day from Racine, Wis, for the new steam laundry.

BARNEY WILSON CAPTURED.

He Will Be Given a Preliminary Examination at Albany To-day

ALBANY Or, Aug 9—Barney Wilson, who was arrested at Montegue, Cal, for shooting Nick Zimmerman in this city last Friday, will arrive to-morrow in the custody of an officer from that place. The examination will occur to-morrow Zimmerman is still lying in a critical condition, with small chances of recovery

News Notes From Colfax

COLFAX W T, Aug 9—Messrs Livingstone & Kuhn offer $10 000 for the Burgunder corner on Main street, and will put up a $60 000 hotel if they get the property

An intense smoke, almost thick enough to cut with an axe, prevails in this entire section; cause heavy fire in the Cœur d Alenes.

Colfax joins hands with Seattle in urging the constitutional convention to place no restriction on city indebtedness. We want to bond for water-works. Colfax is unusually prosperous this season, a great deal of building is going on We have assurances that the Northern Pacific will build to Colfax before the year closes.

British Columbia Fruit-Growers.

VANCOUVER B C, Aug. 9—The first annual exhibition of the British Columbia Fruit-Growers' Association has just closed after a two days' show It was a great success, and astonished all visitors at the progress of horticulture in this province Great interest is taken in fruit growing, and in a few years the association hopes to shut out all imports of foreign fruit except semi-tropical and tropical.

A Mayor in Small Business.

TACOMA, Aug, 9—Mayor Wheelright sent a long dispatch to the New York *World* to-night, showing why Boston girls should come to Tacoma instead of from Brooklyn and Jersey City

HE CHANGED HIS MIND.

A Man Jumped Into the River Last Night, but Decided He Wasn't Ready to Die.

At 11 50 o'clock last night the attention of Daniel McLaine, engineer, and the watchman of the Portland Hydraulic Works at the foot of Oak street, was attracted by prolonged cries of help coming from the river

They immediately hastened to the edge of the dock and discovered that a man very desirous of getting out was in the water holding on to one of the piles They fished him out, but as he would give no account of himself, he was taken to the police station, where, after much persuasion, he gave the name of W Hartwell. On being pressed for an account of his conduct he said

"I had a little trouble and thought that I would commit suicide by jumping into the river"

"If you really intended to end your troubles by the suicide route, why did your cry for help?" was asked

"My intentions when I jumped in, were to end my existance but after I struck the water I changed my mind"

The would be suicide is a well educated and dressed man aged about 30 years and of slight build He tried hard to conceal his name, and most likely gave a fictitious one. He was rolled up in a blanket and locked up in one of the cells for the night.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Albert Carson and John Powers, colored, were arrested at a late hour last night by Officer Griffin on a charge of larceny from the person. It seems that they entered a room in an up-town lodging-house Thursday night and robbed a sleeping granger of about $23. The officer is not positive that the men are the ones wanted but all the circumstances connected with the case point to them as being the guilty parties

A Disappointed Audience.

Merchant Traveler

"How are you getting along?" asked a traveling man of an acquaintance who had gone on the stage

"Oh, I have met with a share of success I played 'Hamlet' for the first time"

"Did you get through all right?"

"Yes, except that I happened to stumble and fall into Ophelia's grave"

"That must have been embarrassing."

"It was; but I wouldn't have minded if the audience hadn't seemed so disappointed when I got out."

Mothers give Angostura Bitters to their children to stop colic and looseness of the bowels. Dr J G B Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

The 'Caligraph' Type Writer indisputably the best. Wiley B. Allen & Co, Agents, 211 First street.

Oregon Electric Relief, for any derangement of the stomach or bowels, this hot weather.

THE BIERCE TRAGEDY.

The Runaway Bride Tells Her Story of the Affair.

HER MOTHER CAUSED IT ALL

She Told Young Bierce of Her Love for Hubbs, and to Escape Coercion Ran Away and Married

STOCKTON Cal Aug 9—Mrs C A Hubbs widow of the young man who was shot at Chico by young Bierce, prints a statement of the affair in a weekly paper of this city

She says that while engaged to Bierce she told him that she thought more of Hubbs when he drew a pistol and threatened to kill her

July 18th she told Bierce she would never be his wife and he laughed and said "No romance is complete without a tragedy"

July 19 she says Bierce and her mother informed her that they were going to get the license next day She cried, and said it was not treating her fairly

She said "Mother said it must be done to save her reputation for the rumor had spread already that she and Bierce were too intimate The next morning I wrote a note to Mr Hubbs telling him what I was about to be compelled to do. I then commenced to make plans for getting away"

In the afternoon Hubbs came and asked Bierce for money, getting all but $5 from him She went to the gate with Hubbs and he told her if she could get away to come to the stable where he worked She went away with the expectation of visiting lady friends and met Hubbs at the stable, when he said he was ready to marry her, and they left Chico early the next morning

They were married at French Camp July 22 and returned to Chico the next day On the 24th her mother sent her a note asking her to come to the house but Hubbs said not to go She then had an interview with her mother at the stable, with the result of making an appointment to visit home the next day at 1 o clock

THE ALASKA SALMON CATCH.

It Has Been Small Thus Far, but the Packers Are Not Discouraged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 9—The schooner Comet is at present discharging 5000 cases of salmon, packed at Chignik bay Alaska by the Choumagin Island Packing Company When the Comet left the brig Courtney was expected to leave for this port on the same afternoon with 7000 cases and the bark Modoc on September 1 with 5000 cases. She left the Portland, Mary Flickinger and Katy Winkelman in port.

Captain Lass confirms the former report of light packs this season, but as the packers still had two months' work before them, they were not discouraged Up to July 27, the Choumagin Island Packing Company had put up 7000 cases the Chignik Bay Packing Company 10 000, and the Chignik Packing Company 6000 cases

Regarding the pack at other points in Alaska, Captain Lass states that the Russian American Packing Company, at Afognak island, has packed about 8500 cases, and that Pollock and Dodge at the same place has salted down only 250 barrels The reports from Copper river were not encouraging At Karluk the pack at the Alaska Commercial Company's cannery, up to July 25 was about 17 000 cases and that of the Aleutian Island Packing Company at Kodiak, about 10 000 cases The Alaska Improvement Company, at Karluk, has packed 9000 cases

THE ARREST OF PAT KILLEN.

It Has Caused a Deal of Nervousness Among the Athletes.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 9—The arrest of Pat Killen, the Minneapolis slugger, while he was giving a sparring exhibition in a dive Wednesday night, coupled with the subsequent statement by Chief of Police Crowley that he would stop all sparring matches, no matter where they take place, has caused a deal of nervousness among the athletic clubs of the city The generally expressed opinion is that the police authorities intend to put an end to slugging matches, and the contest at the Golden Gate club next Wednesday night, between Gorman and Turner, is in consequence awaited with considerable anxiety

The books of the California Athletic Club show that gross receipts were $54 000 for the year ending June 30 The principal disbursements are furnishing the club rooms and for apparatus, $12,700, purses, $23 500, rent, $3000, benefit to the Johnstown sufferers and expenses incurred, $2500, gas, electric light and water, $1200, telegraphing, $1050, wages and salaries, $9000. There is about $1000 on hand.

A CURIOUS RELIC.

Divers Discover the Wreck of the Natalie in Monterey Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 9—The divers Baker and Roach have resurrected a curious relic at Monterey bay. They were going to the wreck of the steamer Ventura, which is about twenty seven miles below Monterey They put into Monterey bay and there heard of the wreck of a brigantine, which had occurred fifty five years ago, or in 1834. The vessel was called the Natalie, and is said to have been the one that carried Napoleon from the island of Elba to France in 1815. After the close of the war the Natalie was sold to the Mexicans by the French She caught fire off Monterey and put into that port in a blaze, and was scuttled there The divers who went down found the keel and garboard stakes of the old craft. They recovered two tons of iron and brass and an old pair of balance scales.

The citizens of Monterey, especially the French portion of them, were very desirous of getting pieces of the old wreck as relics of the great warrior.

THE GREAT WHEAT DEAL.

Decision in a Case Involving a Million and a Half Dollars

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9—In the superior court Judge Hoge to-day decided the suit of W S Chapman against the Bank of California, arising out of the great wheat deal of Isaac Friedlander two years ago Action was commenced for the purpose of redeeming certain lands which Chapman and Friedlander conveyed to the bank as security for the indebtedness on notes amounting to over $700 000 with interest at 10 per cent. About a million and a half dollars was involved in the suit. Judge Hoge gave judgment of non suit in favor of Adam and Joseph D Grant, who were joined as defendants

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

Personal and General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 9—The local passenger agents report a brisk business in excursion tickets to the Grand Army encampment at Milwaukee notwithstanding that the rate is $9 higher than that to Columbus for the encampment of last year.

Mayor Pond is expected to arrive from Oregon to-morrow.

Frank S Johnson, of the Johnson Locke Mercantile Company, has returned from a visit to Oregon

James T Williams a prisoner at Alcatraz, who made his escape from the sentry while at work at the presidio on Tuesday last, has been recaptured. Williams was sent from Vancouver last February, to serve four years for desertion.

Perished in a Sandstorm.

SAN DIEGO, Aug 9—A letter from Campo, this county, gives the details of the death of E F. Singletary, of Los Angeles, on the desert. Three men, Louis Anderson, Herman Fleuber and E. F. Singletary, left Campo three weeks ago for the mountains southeast about fifty miles. After staying at the mines a few days they concluded to return on account of the heat. On the return trip Singletary became separated from the others, and was overtaken by a sandstorm and perished. His body was found the next day by the Mexicans. The others narrowly escaped.

For Collection of Internal Revenue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The congressional delegation has recommended William H. Sears to President Harrison for appointment as collector of internal revenue for this district. The recommendation was forwarded a few days ago, and it is expected that Sears's appointment will soon be announced.

Central Pacific Snowsheds Burned.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 9.—Brush fires in the Sierra Nevada mountains this afternoon ignited the snowsheds on the Central Pacific railroad between Cascade and Cisco station The fire train sent from here succeeded in controlling the fire, but not until three quarters of a mile of sheds together with the Cascade telegraph office has been destroyed About a mile of track was damaged so that it will have to be relaid. The overland train for the East, which left San Francisco this evening will be held here until morning, when it is thought the road will be clear

Run Over and Killed by a Train.

SANTA ROSA Aug 9—A man thought to be Fred Schmidt was run over and killed by a train on the Southern Pacific branch near Glen Ellen last night He was walking over a long trestle when the train struck him All the cars passed over his body Which was crushed and mangled in a horrible manner Engineer Brown has been arrested and charged with manslaughter

The Nipsic and Alert Sighted

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 9—The steamer Australia from Honolulu to-night brings the news that the United States steamship Nipsic and Alert from Samoa were sighted fifteen miles out from Honolulu Aug 2 just before the Australia sailed for this port

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 9—Cleared—Str Oregon Portland

Departed Bk Arcturus Seattle

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

M. H De Young Holds a Conference With Harrison on the Subject.

CHICAGO Aug 9—M H DeYoung of the San Francisco *Chronicle* and the California commissioner to the French exposition was in Chicago to-night, returning home, after a five months stay in Europe

De Young was in Washington Monday when he had conference with President Harrison The matter of the world's fair in 1892 was the topic discussed General Harrison took a great deal of interest in the discussion as did Attorney General Miller, who was present

"Where does the president want the exposition?" De Young was asked this evening

"That is hard to say He talked a great deal of it and I concluded from his expressions that he favored Washington At least I was so thoroughly convinced that Washington was where he wanted the exposition that I entered into an argument to show him why it ought not be held there"

Mr De Young thinks the fair should be held in the city of railroads and hotels

AHA, MR. CLEVELAND.

It Will Be Some Time Before You Do as Well as Garland

WASHINGTON Aug 9—Ex Attorney General Garland has been appointed resident attorney of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at a salary, it is said of $25 000

IS IT THE UNION PACIFIC?

WASHINGTON, Aug 9—Several attempts were made by newspaper men to-day to ascertain whether the report that Ex Attorney General Garland has been tendered the position of special counsel for one of the great Pacific railway companies is true, but the rumor could not be verified It is learned, however that the Union Pacific has for some time exhibited symptoms of dissatisfaction with its representative in this city, and that several months ago a change was decided upon. Ex Attorney General Garland the story goes, has been offered this position at a salary of $24 000 a year He will, if he accepts, be located in Washington Current opinion among the attorney general's friends is that the story is true

PROLONGATION OF LIFE

Some time ago THE OREGONIAN took occasion to note editorially the alleged discovery of an elixir of life by Dr Brown Sequard, of Paris The press and scientists claimed that the learned doctor was in his dotage but the following from the New York *Tribune* will tend to show that if the doctor be mad there is method in it From May 15 to June 4 he made ten injections in his arms and legs, using a dark reddish fluid obtained from the glands of a very young healthy adult dog and several guinea-pigs. Before the experiments upon himself he was so weak that he was invariably compelled to sit after working half an hour in his laboratory, and for many years he had been so exhausted after returning home at 6 o clock as to be forced at once to go to bed where he would be too tired to sleep After the experiments he was able to stand for three or four hours in his laboratory and to write in the evening for an hour and a half without feeling a sense of weariness Instead of creeping and hobbling on a staircase, as had been his habit in recent years, he could run up and down like a boy. His arms, tested by a dynamometer, regained a strength which they had not possessed for twenty six years Digestion and other functions were markedly improved With regard to the facility of intellectual labor, which had greatly diminished with advancing age, he records a decided return to normal conditions in the prime of life. In brief, all functions depending on the spinal chord and nervous centers were notably and rapidly strengthened by the action of the "vitalized principles" of the healthy dog and the agile young guinea-pigs.

Having demonstrated in his own person the efficacy of his rejuvenating medicine. Dr Brown Sequard, like the scientific investigator that he is, stopped taking it in order to ascertain how long the beneficial results would last. For four weeks there was no marked decline of vitality, but from July 3 there was a complete return of the pre-existing infirmities and weakness of old age As he was no worse than he had been before receiving the first injection, he philosophically accepted the temporary loss of reinforced strength as a counterproof of the vitalizing influence exerted by his elixir for a month.

The Law Must Be Respected

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

They were sitting at the supper table last night when the husband said

"The census clerk was in to-day, dear He demanded the age of each of the family, and I was obliged to give him yours. It was the law, he said."

"You did, you brute! Law? What do I care for law? John Henry, did you presume to tell that man my age?" she demanded indignantly

"Yes" John Henry replied diplomatically, "I told him you were 24."

"Oh," John Henry's wife said beamingly, as the rustling of the wings of the dove of peace were heard in the room, "I suppose the law has to be respected"

They Hunt 'em in Texas

Texas Siftings

Landlord Jerked beef (of the Bad Lands house) to New York drummer, at breakfast table "The waiter tells me you want a napkin?" Guest "Yes sir, I would like one if not too much trouble" "I'll tell you jess how it is Last evening we had as nice a mess of napkin in the ice-box as you ever seen, but in the night my infernal houn' dog got the kiver off and ett every one on 'em Jess bear with us this time and the next trip you come along you shall have a napkin fer yer breakfast if I have to get up at 5 o clock and go out and shoot it myself"

Strong Circumstantial Evidence.

Omaha World.

Omaha Mamma—Daughter, did Mr Brown attempt to kiss you last evening, while you were in the parlor?

Daughter—What in the world makes you ask such a question mother?

Omaha Mother—Well, as it was quite dark in there, I wondered what it was that made you say to him that you gessed he hadn't shaved for a week

Austria Objects to the Proposition of Greece.

VIENNA, Aug. 9—The Austrian government, in reply to Greece's note on the Cretan question, admits the difficulties of situation in Crete, but objects to the action proposed by Greece.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

KANSAS CITY, August 9—Kansas City 11, St. Louis 7

LOUISVILLE, August 9—Louisville 8, Cincinnati 15

Spring time stirs up the bile. Simmons Liver Regulator removes it.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr Isaac Thompson's Eye Water Druggists sell it at 25 cents

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 121 First street, corner Washington, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

Parliament Will Interfere in Her Behalf.

THE JUDGE'S ACTION CONDEMNED

Great Indignation Felt Against Him Throughout the Country—The Jury Proved to Have Been Biased by the Charge

NEW YORK Aug 9—A cable special from London says In addition to the memorial to the government in behalf of Mrs Maybrick signed by most of the barristers and solicitors of the Liverpool circuit and the petition circulated among the merchants and bankers, parliament itself has taken up the cause of the condemned woman A number of members of the house of commons have decided to make a combined appeal to the home office for a reprieve This action is based not only on the confusion in the medical testimony taken but also in the peculiar behavior of the judge, which has excited the greatest indignation throughout the country

The foreman of the jury has been interviewed and he showed himself by his answers and comments on the case to be possessed of only a confused notion of the evidence which had been presented in court He admitted that he would not be sorry if the reprieve were granted notwithstanding his voice in favor of the verdict of murder The general impression left by that interview is that the jurors allowed themselves to be swayed and biased by the one sided summing up of the judge, and gave a hasty verdict without giving the case and evidence any personal consideration

Regarding the chances of interference with the sentence on the part of the home secretary Mr Macklin said "They have a curious law in England providing that where an adverse decision is rendered in any but a murder case an appeal can be taken to a higher court, and from that to the house of lords but when the case is that of murder the decision rendered by jury is final and cases where judges' sentences have been overruled by the home secretary are very rare indeed Still, I hope we can do something"

NEW EVIDENCE DISCOVERED IN HER FAVOR.

NEW YORK, Aug 9—Roe and Macklin, counsel for Mrs Maybrick in this country, have cabled from here to her London solicitors asking if Home Secretary Matthews will consider new evidence if furnished immediately Mr Macklin says they have considerable evidence to submit, corroborating Mrs Maybrick's testimony and also testimony as to her standing and character socially in this country

THE TRIAL OF BOULANGER,

The Procureur General Continues His Speech on the Evidence of the Government.

PARIS Aug 9—The trial of Boulanger was resumed to-day The procureur general continuing his address, charged that at Clermont Ferrand, when in command of the troops there, he had originated a secret intrigue an electoral agitation and a system for corrupting officials Notwithstanding these acts, he had written to the war office denying any connection with what had been done in his name there.

There were protests from the right

The procureur general declared that there were documents before the court which clearly marked the downward path of Boulanger from insubordination to intrigue falsehood and conspiracy The government also had evidence to show that Boulanger tried to have conveyed to Bismarck the information that he (Boulanger) had desired to be appointed consul for life

The procureur general described the proceedings of the league of patriots at Rochefort, and the initial steps of the attempts against the state which commenced with the scene at the Lyons depot when Boulanger started for Clermont Ferrand and continued until the Long Champs review, when Boulanger was hiding in Paris, awaiting the result of his manifesto

The procureur's speech was received with many impatient cries of "adjourn, adjourn"

The trial was finally adjourned

WASHINGTON'S REMAINS

In proof of the value of the calendar of the historical papers of Virginia, now being conducted under the orders of the secretary of the commonwealth, for the preservation from oblivion and decay of the archives in the capitol we publish the following interesting and elegant response of Mr Bushrod Washington to resolutions of the legislature of Virginia, in which the privilege was asked of removing the remains of General Washington to the capital of Virginia, there to be honored with a suitable monument at the public expense.

WASHINGTON, March 18 1816

His Excellency, W C Nicholas, Governor of Virginia—*Sir* It is not in my power to express in terms which would do justice to my feelings the sensibility with which I received the resolutions of the legislature of Virginia authorizing the governor to open a correspondence with me and request me "in behalf and in the name of the commonwealth, to permit the remains of her beloved son, the late Gen'l George Washington, to be removed from the family vault at Mount Vernon and interred near the capital of Virginia, beneath a monument to be erected at the public expense and to serve as a memorial to future ages of the love of a grateful people"

The nature of the application, the unanimity with which it was made and the terms in which it was expressed all unite to impress me with feelings of gratitude which can never be obliterated.

So many and so powerful are the motives which urge me to comply with the wishes of the legislature so sincere and so earnest is my solicitude to promote them, that could I oppose to them only my personal feelings, and my individual repugnance to parting with the remains of General Washington and of Mrs Washington these feelings would have been subdued, this repugnance would have been conquered, and I would have yielded those bodies to be disposed of as the will of Virginia Painful as the sacrifice must have been it should have been made.

But obligations more sacred than anything which concerns myself—obligations with which I cannot dispense—command me to retain the mortal remains of my venerated uncle in the family vault where they are deposited. It is his own will—and that will is to me a law which I dare not disobey He has himself directed that his body should be placed there, and I can not separate it from those of his near relatives by which it is surrounded

I pray you sir to accompany my profound acknowledgements to the legislature of Virginia with the most respectful assurances that no considerations merely personal could induce me to oppose my wishes to theirs and that it is not without the most deepfelt regret that, even under the high sense of a most sacred duty, I decline to comply with the request contained in their resolutions

Permit me Sir to add that the manner in which the request of the legislature has been communicated by the executive has in no small degree increased the pain I inflict on myself in not yielding to that request, and to assure you that I am with the highest respect Sir yr mo. ob servant,

BUSH WASHINGTON

DANGEROUS PURGATIVES.

A City Policeman's Experience.

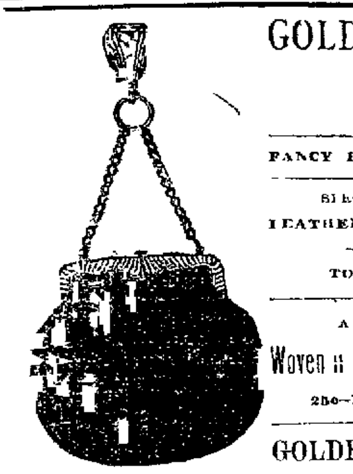
Mineral pills and drastic purgatives so irritate the mucous coatings of the stomach and bowels, that they often leave the system in worse condition than before. In fact their cathartic action is due to their irritation. The danger attending their steady use is apparent. The new laxative principle in Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla gets its cathartic action by increasing the mucous secretions and gently stimulating the stomach. It is purely vegetable, does not lose its effect, is effective and absolutely safe to be taken occasionally or continously by the most delicate persons.

Gus Videau, the well known police officer of No 1826 Howard St., San Francisco, writes: "After my own experience I firmly believe that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla will cure the most obstinate cases of constipation. Although cured I am still taking it, and never had my system so thoroughly regulated. By increasing or diminishing the dose one has absolute command over himself with this valuable remedy."

Joy's Vegetable

One pint of the pure juices of vegetable alteratives indigenous to California, combining the most effective liver and kidney remedy, blood purifier, stomach regulator and vegetable laxative in existence

Sarsaparilla



GOLDEN : RULE : BAZAAR

ELEGANT LINE OF NEWEST CHATELAINE BAGS

In all materials and at all prices.

FANCY PURSES IN GREAT VARIETY, 25c UP.

SPECIALTIES IN LEATHER GOODS —AND— TOILET ARTICLES.

A New Line of

Woven :: Bathing :: Tights

25c—Men's Sizes—25c

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR

FURNITURE Largest assortment in Portland at prices that defy competition. STOVES

Parlor Suit, embossed plush, 6 pcs	$38 00	Lounges in raw silk	[illegible]
Bedroom Suit, 6 pieces	19 75	Cook Stoves and trimmings complete	[illegible]
Bedroom Suit, antique ash, 6 pieces	25 00	Turkish Bed Lounges, best in market	12 [illegible]
Bedsteads, large assortment from	2 00	Carpets, extra super ingrain, per yd.	[illegible]

CARPETS BABY CARRIAGES AT COST TO CLOSE OUT. [illegible]

130 First St, Through to 131 Front St.

SHERIFF'S : SALE

State of Oregon, County of Multnomah, } SS.

By virtue of a decree and execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, to me directed, wherein Ben Holladay is plaintiff and Joseph Holladay is defendant, for the sum of $324,901 82-100 judgment and the further sum of $749 80-100 and interest on $324,901 82-100 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 10th day of July, 1889, also, the further sum of $206 15-100 costs and accruing costs, in favor of Joseph Holladay, I duly levied upon the following described real property. to wit Lots Number one (1), seven (7) and eight (8), in block 47, and lot three (3) in block numbered 62, in the City of Portland; also, lots numbered six (6), seven (7), eight (8) and the undivided one-half of the south half of block numbered twenty three (23), in Couch's addition to the City of Portland, all of said real property being situate in Multnomah county, and State of Oregon. Also the following described personal property, to-wit 625 shares of the capital stock of the Willamette Steam Mills Lumbering Company, 1050 shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Transfer Company, and all fixtures, household goods, and furniture, wines and liquors in the dwelling house situated at the southwest corner of Third and Stark streets, Portland, Oregon

Now, therefore, in pursuance of said decree and execution, I will, on Monday, the 26th day of August, 1889 at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the Courthouse door, in said County and State, sell, subject to redemption, all of the above described real property, also, all of the above described shares of stock, at public auction to the highest bidders for cash; and on said Monday, August 26th, 1889, at the said dwelling house at the southwest corner of Third and Stark streets, Portland, Oregon, at the hour of one o'clock P M, I will sell all of the said fixtures, household goods, furniture, wines and liquors at public auction to the highest bidders for cash, or so much thereof as will satisfy said decree and execution, interest and costs

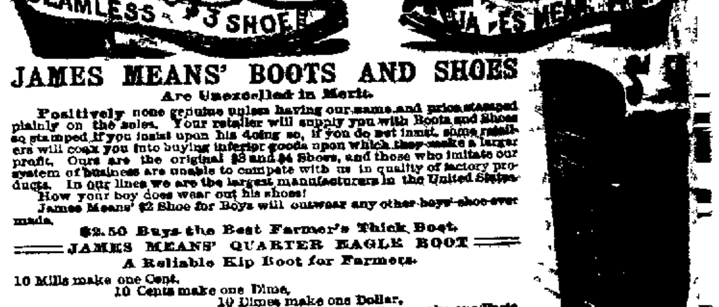
PENUMBRA KELLY,

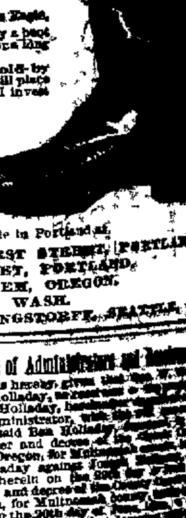
Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon.

July 19 1889

JAMES MEANS & CO.'s SPECIALTIES

The best testimonial we ever had.— James Means & Co. are the boss of the boot and shoe trade. They have revolutionized the business by making high priced goods available."—Trade Paper


MADE ALSO IN BUTTON & CONGRESS
JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE
UNEXCELLED IN STYLE UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT.
JAMES MEANS' SEAMLESS $3 SHOE
JAMES MEANS' $4 SHOE
CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS
JAMES MEANS



JAMES MEANS' BOOTS AND SHOES

Are Unexcelled in Merit.

Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so, if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods upon which they make a larger profit. Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

How your boy does wear out his shoes!

James Means' $2 Shoe for Boys will outwear any other boys' shoe ever made.

$2.50 Buys the Best Farmer's Thick Boot.

JAMES MEANS' QUARTER EAGLE BOOT

A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

10 Mills make one Cent.
10 Cents make one Dime,
10 Dimes make one Dollar,
10 Dollars make one Eagle,

And with a Quarter Eagle any farmer in the country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

JAMES MEANS & CO.,
41 Lincoln Street,
Boston, Mass.

Full lines of the above Shoes are for sale in Portland at

THE RED FRONT, 29 and 31 NORTH FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.
JOHN BRADY, 227 FIRST STREET, PORTLAND.
WILLIAM BROWN & CO., SALEM, OREGON.
L. BETTMAN, OLYMPIA, WASH.
F. G. RUNGE, TACOMA, WASH. T. H RENGSTORFF, SEATTLE, WASH.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.) Auctioneers

42 First Street, Next Corner of Ash.

Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise,

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 A. M.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Office, 1½ Washington St.

Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets

T J O'CONNER. W F BREIDENSTEIN

Jobbers' Auction and Commission House, No. 182 Front Street, Portland Oregon.

Conditions of Sales: For amounts of $200, Net Spot Cash; for amounts of over $200 Negotiable Notes 90 days at 8 per cent. Regular Auction Sale every Tuesday at 10 A. M. Breidenstein & O'Conner, Auct

DRY CONCENTRATOR

THE GLOBE DRY ORE CONCENTRATOR will concentrate from 15 to 25 tons of galena ore per day, and of light sulphurets from 7 to 15 tons.

For particulars address

Room 117, Phelan Building,
San Francisco, Cal.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE from Mercury containing only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco

WE DYE TO LIVE—PORTLAND STEAM Dye Works, WEISGARBER & CO., proprietors, 209 Third st. All kinds of dyeing and cleaning done in first-class style. Cleaning repairing and dyeing gents' clothing a specialty. AND LIVE TO DIE.

Notice of Administrator's Sale

Notice is hereby given that [illegible] Joseph Holladay, [illegible] late Ben Holladay, [illegible] Steel administrator, [illegible] estate of said Ben Holladay [illegible] of the order and decree of [illegible] State of Oregon, for Multnomah [illegible] Ben Holladay against Joseph [illegible] entered therein on the [illegible] the order and decree of the [illegible] of Oregon, for Multnomah [illegible] therein on the 20th day of [illegible] and estate of Ben Holladay [illegible] day of July, 1889, at 10 [illegible] the residence of said Ben [illegible] street, between Third and [illegible] of Portland, Or sell at [illegible] bidder, for cash, the [illegible] property belonging to the estate of said Ben Holla[illegible] day, deceased, to wit:

All the furniture and household goods [illegible] now in the said residence of Ben Holladay, [illegible] corner Third and Stark streets, [illegible] 103 Third street, Portland, Or.

All the liquors now in the said residence [illegible]

All the furniture and goods and chattels [illegible] to the estate of said Ben Holladay, [illegible] ing used by Joseph Holladay, as office and [illegible] on Fourth street, near Stark, and also the [illegible] niture, stored in the office of the Oregon Transfer Company, at Front and F streets [illegible]

Six hundred and twenty-five (625) shares of [illegible] tal stock of the Willamette Steam Mills, Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, [illegible] five-eighths (⅝) of the capital stock of [illegible]

One thousand and fifty (1050) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Transfer Company [illegible] tion.)

For full particulars in reference to the [illegible] erty inquire of James Steel, administrator [illegible] will annexed of the estate of Ben Holladay, [illegible] at Merchants' National Bank, on Third [illegible] Washington and Alder, in said city. JAMES STEEL

Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Ben Holladay, deceased.

N B—A sale of the above property, under an execution issued in the case of Joseph Holladay [illegible] Ben Holladay et al. having been advertised [illegible] sheriff of this county to take place on the [illegible] August, 1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. at [illegible] court house door of said county, except [illegible] above mentioned, which will be sold at [illegible] of the late Ben Holladay at said time, [illegible] by the undersigned will be made at the [illegible] and place of said sheriff's sale, in order that [illegible] ests may be represented, at said sale [illegible] chasers acquire a perfect title to the property [illegible]

This 18th day of July, 1889. JAMES STEEL

Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Ben Holladay, deceased.

The Specific A No. 1

YOUNG MEN! [illegible] Wholesale Agents

THE DAY AT OLYM

Reports Submitted by a N of Committees.

AS USUAL A GREAT DEAL OF

The Article on Legislative Department After a Number of Important Chang The Question of Bribery

OLYMPIA Aug 9 The convention met [illegible] of Olympia.

[illegible]

APPORTIONMENT

The Report of the Committee Fla [illegible] Convention

[illegible]

The county of Columbia shall constitute [illegible] district and be entitled to one se

The county of Walla Walla shall const [illegible] and be entitled to two se

The counties of Lincoln and Douglas s [illegible] be Ninth district, and be entitle

The county of Kittitas shall consti [illegible] entitled to one sena

The counties of Klickitat and Skama [illegible] be the Eleventh district and be entitled

The county of Clarke shall be the Twe [illegible] and be entitled to one senator

The county of Cowlitz shall be the Th [illegible] and be entitled to one senator

The county of Lewis shall be the Fo [illegible] district and be entitled to one senator

The counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum [illegible] be the Fifteenth district and be entitled

The county of Thurston shall be the S [illegible] district and be entitled to one senator

The county of Chehalis shall be the Seve [illegible] district and be entitled to one senator

The county of Pierce shall be the Eig [illegible] district and be entitled to three senators.

The county of King shall be the Ninetee [illegible] trict and be entitled to five senators.

The counties of Kitsap and Mason shal [illegible] Twentieth district and be entitled to one

The counties of Jefferson, Clallam and S [illegible] shall constitute the Twenty first district, [illegible] entitled to one senator

The county of Snohomish shall be the [illegible] second district and be entitled to one sen

The counties of Skagit and Island shal [illegible] Twenty third district, and be entitled to o [illegible]

The county of Whatcom shall be the [illegible] fourth district and be entitled to one sen

[illegible]

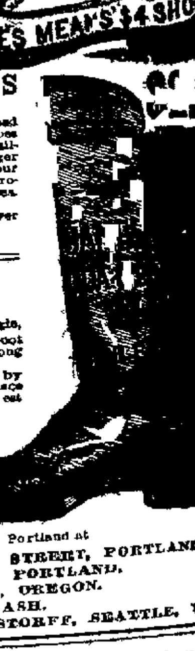
The county of Columbia shall have tw [illegible]

The county of Cowlitz shall have on [illegible]

[illegible]

E : BAZAAR
F NEWEST
BAGS
at all prices.
VARIETY, 25c UP.

AAR 189 and 191 First st, bet. Yamhill & Taylor
at STOVES
silk $7 00
trimmings complete 10 00
nges, best in market 12 00
uper ingrain, per yd. 50
TO W.M. GADSBY
ont St.
SALE
Circuit Court of the State of
un Ben Holladay, is plaintiff
2-100 judgment and the fur-
he rate of 6 per cent per an-
of $206 15-100 costs and ac-
pon the following described
d eight (8), in block 47, and
also, lots numbered six (6),
nth half of block numbered
, all of said real property be-
so the following described
k of the Willamette Steam
ock of the Oregon Transfer
wines and liquors in the
and Stark streets, Portland,
on, I will, on Monday, the
, at the Courthouse door, in
e above described real prop-
public auction to the highest
at the said dwelling house at
Oregon, at the hour of one
goods, furniture, wines and
so much thereof as will sat-
MBRA KELLY,
ultnomah County, Oregon.
PECIALTIES
bears of the boot and shoe market
lable"—Trade Paper



EANS
HOE
FAIL
MEANS $4 SHOE
Portland at
STREET, PORTLAND.
PORTLAND,
OREGON.
ASH.
STORFF, SEATTLE, WASH.
Administrators and Receivers Sale.
reby given that Geo. W. Weidler
day, as receivers of the property of
day, hereinafter described and
strator, with the will annexed of
Ben Holladay, deceased, in pursuance
nd decree of the Circuit Court of the
on, for Multnomah county, in the suit
against Joseph Holladay, made and
in on the 29th day of June, 1889,
decree of the County Court of the
Multnomah county, made and entered
20th day of June, 1889, in the matter
Ben Holladay, deceased, will on the
1889, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day,
of said Ben Holladay, deceased, on the
n Third and Fourth streets, in the city
Or sell at public auction, to the highest
ash, the following described personal
nging to the estate of said Ben Holla-
, to wit:
iture and household goods and effects
d residence of Ben Holladay, deceased,
and Stark streets, and known as No.
reet, Portland, Or
ors now in the same residence.
iture and goods and chattels belonging
of said Ben Holladay, now in the build
oseph Holladay, as office and also the office
reet, near Stark and also the Oregon Transfer
d in the office of the Oregon
Front and F streets, Portland, Or.
d and twenty five (625) shares of the capital
the Willamette Steam Mills, Lumbering
turing Company, (a corporation) being
) of the capital stock of said company.
and and fifty (1050) shares of the capital
Oregon Transfer Company (a corporation)
rticulars in reference to the above property
of James Steel administrator with the
of the estate of Ben Holladay, deceased,
National Bank, on First street, be-
and Alder, in said city.
JAMES STEEL,
ator with the will annexed of the estate of
, deceased.
ale of the above property, under an order
in the case of Joseph Holladay against
y et al having been advertised by the
e county to take place on the 26th day
9, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the
oor of said county, except the household
ned, which will be sold at said residence
en Holladay at said time, the same
signed will be made at the same time
said sheriff's sale, in order that all interests
e represented at said sale and the
ire a perfect title to the property sold.
day of July, 1889. JAMES STEEL,
ator with the will annexed of the estate of
day, deceased.
e Specific A No. 1.
Cures positively, without fail, all cases
of Gonorrhoea and Gleet,
no matter of how long standing
no stricture, it being an internal
dy. Cure guaranteed. Price $1.
leading druggists.
other.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland,
Wholesale Agents.

THE DAY AT OLYMPIA.

Reports Submitted by a Number of Committees.

AS USUAL, A GREAT DEAL OF TALK

The Article on Legislative Department Adopted After a Number of Important Changes—The Question of Bribery.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 9—The convention met at nine, the president in the chair.

Prayer by Rev Burke, of Olympia.

At the roll call, although there appeared to be but few absentees, save as excused, the clerk read the records to thirty-two vacant chairs rather a large percentage of the whole number—72.

The records were read, corrected, and approved.

The president announced the appointment of Power, Hicks and Dallam as a special committee to prepare a design for the state seal.

A communication from a citizen of Missouri advising the convention as to its duties and addressed to the president was presented by the chair, but upon explanation, Dunbar moved to dispense with the reading and lay it on the table. So ordered.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Report of the Committee Placed Before the Convention.

The committee on apportionment presented the following article:

Section 1.—Until otherwise provided by law the state shall be divided into twenty four senatorial districts, and said districts shall be constituted and numbered as follows

The counties of Okanogan Stevens and Spokane shall constitute the First district, and be entitled to one senator

The county of Spokane shall constitute the Second district, and be entitled to three senators

The county of Lincoln shall constitute the Third district, and be entitled to one senator

The counties of Spokane Lincoln Adams and Franklin shall constitute the Fourth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Whitman shall constitute the Fifth district, and be entitled to three senators.

The counties of Garfield and Asotin shall constitute the Sixth district, and be entitled to one senator

The county of Columbia shall constitute the Seventh district, and be entitled to one senator

The county of Walla Walla shall constitute the Eighth district, and be entitled to two senators

The counties of Yakima and Douglas shall constitute the Ninth district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Kittitas shall constitute the Tenth district and be entitled to one senator

The counties of Klickitat and Skamania shall be the Eleventh district and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Clarke shall be the Twelfth district and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Cowlitz shall be the Thirteenth district and be entitled to one senator

The county of Lewis shall be the Fourteenth district and be entitled to one senator

The counties of Pacific and Wahkiakum shall be the Fifteenth district and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Thurston shall be the Sixteenth district, and be entitled to one senator

The county of Chehalis shall be the Seventeenth district, and be entitled to one senator

The county of Pierce shall be the Eighteenth district, and be entitled to three senators.

The county of King shall be the Nineteenth district, and be entitled to five senators.

The counties of Kitsap and Mason shall be the Twentieth district, and be entitled to one senator

The counties of Jefferson, Clallam and San Juan shall constitute the Twenty first district, and be entitled to one senator

The county of Snohomish shall be the Twenty second district, and be entitled to one senator

The counties of Skagit and Island shall be the Twenty-third district, and be entitled to one senator.

The county of Whatcom shall be the Twenty fourth district, and be entitled to one senator

Sec. 2—Until otherwise provided by law the representatives shall be divided among the several counties of the state in the following manner

The county of Adams shall have one representative.

The county of Asotin shall have one representative.

The county of Chehalis shall have two representatives.

The county of Clarke shall have three representatives.

The county of Clallum shall have one representative.

The county of Columbia shall have two representatives.

The county of Cowlitz shall have one representative.

The county of Douglas shall have one representative.

The county of Garfield shall have one representative.

The county of Island shall have one representative.

The county of Jefferson shall have two representatives.

The county of Klickitat shall have two representatives

The county of King shall have eight representatives

The county of Kittitas shall have two representatives

The county of Kitsap shall have one representative.

The county of Lewis shall have two representatives.

The county of Lincoln shall have two representatives.

The county of Mason shall have one representative.

The county of Okanogan shall have one representative.

The county of Pacific shall have one representative.

The county of Pierce shall have six representatives.

The county of San Juan shall have one representative.

The county of Skamania shall have one representative.

The county of Snohomish shall have two representatives.

The county of Skagit shall have two representatives.

The county of Spokane shall have six representatives.

The county of Stevens shall have one representative.

The county of Thurston shall have two representatives.

The county of Walla Walla shall have three representatives.

The county of Wahkiakum shall have one representative.

The county of Whatcomb shall have two representatives.

The county of Whitman shall have five representatives.

The county of Yakima shall have one representative.

MINES AND MINING.

The Report of the Committee Laid Before the Convention.

Manly presented the report of the committee on mines and mining, with an article as follows

Section 1—There shall be established and maintained the office of Inspector of mines the duties and salary of which shall be prescribed by law. The inspector of mines shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at large at the general state election, and no person shall be eligible for the office unless he shall have had five years practical experience as a miner

Sec. 2—The general assembly shall provide by law for the proper ventilation of mines, the construction of escapement shafts and such other appliances as may be necessary to protect the health and secure the safety of the workmen therein and shall prohibit the employment in the mines of children under 14 years.

Sec. 3. The general assembly may make such regulations from time to time as may be necessary for the proper and equitable operating of mines

Section 4 The general assembly may provide that the science of mining and metallurgy be taught in one or more of the institutions under the patronage of the state

We have duly considered the resolutions referred to us, and think them purely legislative in their nature and we return the original with this report. Respectfully submitted

ROBERT JAMIESON Secretary
S. H MANLY Chairman
M MORGANS
J J WEISENBURGER

MINORITY REPORTS.

McDonald presented a minority report as follows:

I concur in the majority report of your committee on mines and mining except as to section [illegible], in which I do not concur, but recommend the following in lieu thereof

Section 1—There shall be established and maintained a commission of mines and mining which shall consist of three commissioners to be elected by the people who shall be in office for a term of four years, the salaries and duties of which shall be prescribed by law. For the purpose of said commission the state of Washington shall be divided into three separate districts, each of which shall be entitled to one commissioner. No person shall be eligible to the office of mining commissioner who has not had five years experience in mining and who has resided in the territory or state two years. J T McDONALD

Manly presented another minority report from the same committee signed by himself and Gray as follows:

The undersigned members of the committee on mines and mining rights are unable to concur in the majority report for the following reasons

The mining interests of Washington constitute an important element in its prosperity to-day, and will be so important in the future that state supervision of the rising industry will be a public necessity. A disaster like that at Nanaimo a few years ago entails in addition to the loss of life the necessity of providing for the widows and orphans. This charity comes upon the community in which they live. No money can repay the loss of lives of those who go in the mines in peril to daily toil. Prevention is better than cure, either from private charity or from a public fund. To secure this end there should be thorough supervision of the mines, of their machinery, and of the practical details of mining, and this should be under a man competent for the position, free from interest in the mine or from the control of the operators of the mines—a man paid by the state and responsible to the people at large who have elected him. No owner of a mine has a right to endanger the lives of his fellowmen by placing in positions of responsibility men who are so unskilled or reckless as to imperil the lives of their fellow-men. This principle is recognized in the legislature like that in Alabama, which requires that railroad engineers shall be free from color blindness. We, therefore, for the purpose of protecting society from public calamities resulting from ignorance or avarice, and from the direct causes occasioned by strikes and lockouts and the employment of an armed force to coerce employes, recommend the adoption of the following article instead of the majority report

SECTION 1—A superintendent of mines and mining shall be elected by the qualified electors at the election for state officers, whose terms of office shall be the same as that of other state officers. In addition to other qualifications of state officers he shall be a practical miner of ten years' experience, two of which shall have been in this state and shall have no interest, direct or indirect, in mines in this state. He shall have the supervision of the mines in this state in regard to security against accidents, the health and the safety of employes and such other duties as may be prescribed by law and shall receive an annual salary of $3000 per year

Sec 2.—The state shall be divided into three mining districts, in each of which an inspector of mines shall be elected at the general state election by the qualified voters of such district. Such inspectors shall have the same qualifications as the superintendent of mines and shall perform such duties and receive such salary as is now or heretofore may be provided by law

Sec 3.—The legislature shall pass laws for the examination of all persons employed in underground mines by a board of practical miners and mining engineers, and the classification by such boards of such employes into two classes and after the passage of such laws it shall be unlawful for any officer of a mining company superintendent, manager or owner of a mine to employ in any capacity requiring skill any person not examined and enrolled as a skilled miner

Sec 4—It shall not be lawful for any owner or manager or agent of any person or corporation operating or working a mine to employ in underground mining any person under the age of 16 years, nor to exact more than eight hours a day as a day's labor from any person employed in underground mining

Sec 5—The legislature shall pass laws requiring mines to be properly ventilated, timbered and to be equipped with the latest improved appliances for the safety of the employes and to prevent accidents in the mines

Sec 6—It shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation engaged in mining or the transportation of mining products or materials to require of its servants or employes as a condition of their employment or otherwise any contract or agreement whereby such person, company or corporation shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employes while in the service of said employer, by reason of the negligence of such employer, or the agent or employes thereof, and such contracts shall be null and void

Sec 7—Boards of arbitration shall be appointed for the adjustment of scales of prices for labor in underground mines and of other differences between employes and employers, which board shall be composed of the superintendent of mines, one person to be selected by the employer or manager of the mine and one to be selected by the employe or employes interested. Their decision shall be final, except in cases of injury to employes, or damages in case of the death of employes arising from accidents in the mines, or other negligence on the part of the owners

Sec 8.—The legislature shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

W L NEWTON,
W B GRAY

PUBLIC HEALTH

Crowley presented the report of the committee on public health, with the following article

SECTION 1—There shall be established by law a state board of health, and a bureau of vital statistics in connection therewith, with such powers as the legislature may dictate

Sec 2—The legislature shall enact laws to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery and the sale of drugs and medicines

THE LEGISLATIVE ARTICLE.

The Section on Convict Labor Adopted Without Amendment.

On motion of the president the convention went into committee on the whole on the legislative article.

Section 31 was taken up as follows "The legislature shall provide by general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section 30 of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state

Schooley moved to strike out. Lost, 17 to 22.

The section was agreed to

Sec 32.—After the first day of January 1890, the labor of the convicts of this state shall not be let out by contract to any person, copartnership company or corporation, and the legislature shall by law provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the state

Griffitts moved to strike out the last clause

West moved to strike out the entire section

Griffitts opposed allowing the legislature to lease convict labor to come in competition with laboring citizens of the state

Moore stated the Southern practice of leasing convicts to work outside of prisons in mines etc as an argument in favor of retaining the section

West believed the prisoners should be self supporting and that the legislature should have full control of that matter

Weir disbelieved in the leasing of convict labor or in bringing in pauper labor to compete with the good people of our state

J M Reed believed all this convict labor was very demoralizing to the people of the state, and he hoped this section would remain and not allow convicts to work outside of jails to enrich corporations at the expense of the people

Prosser followed suit on the same lines. He would work them for their health inside jails, but not outside to corporations

Buchanan would make the convicts self supporting. He didn't believe in this competition theory. "If they were outside the jail they would compete, wouldn't they?

Weir asked if leasing convicts at low rates wouldn't be competition

Buchanan—Yes and I am in favor of leaving the section just as it is

Lindsley thought the state ought to work the convicts in clearing state lands

Comegys opposed tying the legislature's hands on this subject, and proposed to have the convicts work inside the jail if possible but outside if necessary. This section was purely legislative and he opposed it

West's motion was lost

Stiles followed in a declaration against the leasing system which was the first part of the section and a declaration in favor of the labor system as against the solitary system, which was the second part of the section both declarations were important to be made here, and the legislature could arrange details

Griffitts's motion was lost

Stiles moved to make it read "The convicts imprisoned in the penitentiary." Debated by Stiles, Moore and Lindsley, and lost

The word "of" was inserted between "labor" and "convict," and then the section was agreed to

THE QUESTION OF BRIBERY.

Section 33 Adopted After a Prolonged Discussion

Sec 33—Any person who, directly or indirectly, shall offer give or promise any money or thing of value testimonial or privilege of advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the legislature to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and shall be punished in such manner as provided by law. The offence of corrupt solicitation of members of the general assembly or public officers of the state, or any municipal division thereof and any occupation practice or solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official action shall be defined by law and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation or practices of solicitation and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony on the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding, except for perjury in giving such testimony and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid shall as a part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from ever holding any position of honor, trust or profit in this state. A member who has a private interest in any bill or measure proposed or pending before the legislature shall disclose the fact to the house of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon

Dunbar moved to strike out the section

Sturdevant asked what criminal practice act this was taken from

Moore said this was from the Pennsylvania constitution a state where there was more political corruption than in any other state in the Union

Schooley moved to strike out only a portion of the section, but on Dunbar's claim he was ruled out of order

Moore defended the section

Godman opposed it as being in opposition to section 9 of the bill of rights compelling a person to give evidence against himself

Stiles wished it distinctly understood that he had voted in favor of this section. It was the work of a great jurist in the Pennsylvania convention, Hon J S Black

Dunbar sided with Godman and Gowey sided with Stiles

Griffitts divided his allegiance and favored both sides a little but should vote for the section

Cosgrove didn't believe this was the remedy for political corruption. If the good people would turn out to the primaries as well as the bummers did better men would go into office

The section was further debated by Moore Cosgrove Lillis, Warner, Dunbar, and then the motion to strike out failed by ayes 24, noes 29

Schooley renewed his motion which was to leave the first sentence and the last, and strike out all between

Cosgrove moved to amend by striking out the last sentence also

Moore concluded that this was a motion by a gentleman who was oftentimes confused, and ought to be excused on that account. (Laughter.) He warmly defended the section, and particularly the last sentence

Cosgrove said he was glad that the gentleman from Spokane (Moore) had got another chance to show his eloquence on something that was purely and simply ridiculous. It was pure buncombe. You cannot go down into a man's heart and find out what his private interests are. He could not find the words, but he wanted to say how much "nothing" there was in this proposition

Stiles suggested that there was such a thing as conscience which might influence men

Griffitts said there was one point in this little bit of "nothing," namely, the prohibiting a man's voting on a matter in which he had a private interest. Another member who knew of this private interest would have a right to challenge his vote

Cosgrove said the honest man with a conscience didn't need any such restriction, and the dishonest man wouldn't pay any attention to it.

Cosgrove's motion failed

Stiles hoped Schooley's motion would not prevail. The whole effect of the section if there was any effect in it, lay right in this part which he proposed to strike out. In Pennsylvania the professional lobbyists of the Pennsylvania railroad controlled every legislature and could not be convicted. They laughed at the law until this section was put in force then the laugh changed. Even congress is deliberating upon the adoption of this very clause

Buchanan admitted Cosgrove's position about the honest man and the villain, but recollected that a vast majority of mankind were neither thoroughly honest nor absolutely vicious and that great class was reached by this section

Schooley's motion was lost by a very decided majority

E H Sullivan moved to strike out all but the last sentence. Only eleven other members agreed with him

Turner moved to strike out the first sentence only, simply because he did not believe a constitution ought to descend to definitions of simple crimes. That was for the legislature to do

Thirty members favored and twenty five opposed this motion, so it prevailed

The section was agreed to

TWO MORE AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Sec 34—No law except appropriation bills shall take effect until ninety days after the adjournment of the session at which it was enacted unless, in case of an emergency (which emergency must be expressed in the preamble or in the body of the act) the legislature shall otherwise direct by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, said vote to be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the journal. Agreed to

Sec 35—No bill shall become a law until the same shall have been signed by the presiding officer of each of the two houses in open session and under such rules as the legislature shall prescribe, agreed to

ALIEN OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

A Long Debate Consumes the Time Up to the Hour of Recess.

Sec 36—The ownership of lands by aliens is detrimental to the best interests of the state and is therefore prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts heretofore created. And all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly or in trust for such alien shall be void, provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of precious metals, copper or lead, and the necessary land for mills and other machinery to mine and reduce the ores thereof

Jamison offered a substitute, putting into the proviso, coal or fire clay

Cosgrove gave credit to foreign loan companies for bringing down interest charges, and hoped they would not be driven out by such a provision, which would prevent them from collecting their debts. He moved to strike out the words "heretofore created"

Crowley suggested the words "or under mortgage" after "inheritance," but Cosgrove was well enough satisfied with his motion as made

Jamison accepted Cosgrove's amendment

Crowley put his suggestion into the form of a motion to amend. Accepted by Jamison

Buchanan wanted somebody to show him how we were to be injured by foreign ownership. We were willing enough to get foreign capital to come in and develop our industries

Warner believed foreign capital should be encouraged to come in and help develop mines, etc.

Hoyt moved to strike out, "to mine and reduce the ores thereof" and substitute "to be used in the development thereof"

Jamison accepted this amendment.

The substitute was agreed to

E H Sullivan said that such a provision in the constitution was going back a hundred years. He would not vote for it. He moved to strike it out.

Kinnear opposed

Suksdorf said no civilized nation on earth (except Russia which we did not care to imitate) had such a provision. Some trouble had come from a few lordlings getting large grazing tracts east of the Rocky mountains but there had never been any trouble in this territory, and it was time enough to provide for it when it came, if it ever came by legislative provision

Griffitts opposed ownership by alien capital. A pure assertion that we are going back 100 years is mere emptiness. Let some reason be given for alien ownership. The protection of the country its patriotism and devotion to the government arise from the ownership of its land by its citizens. Already 21,000,000 acres of land in this country—more than all New England—are owned by Europeans, and foreign syndicates are buying up United States industries on every hand. In the agricultural empire of Eastern Washington, American citizens only ought to be owners and not tenants of some foreign landlord. In Western Washington on Puget sound is the grandest body of timber now left and its ownership should be preserved to American owners. Necessary precautions should be taken now

Minor asked if the foreign companies referred to was not sending over families and settlers and improving their lands?

Griffitts said he didn't know nor care so long as they remained in the position of tenants

Power said congress had already prohibited alien ownership in the territories and the state should not give up that protection

Sullivan, of Tacoma favored striking out. That act of congress raised a perfect howl of indignation and it had to be modified. How were the lands and mines of this territory to be developed if foreign capital was excluded? An immigrant is an alien but could be allowed to purchase land to settle on until he was naturalized. Foreign landlordism is not here and in this provision blows are being struck at the prosperity of the state and at nothing else

Stiles believed we were indebted for this idea to the late lamented William Andrew Jackson Sparks, who persuaded congress to pass this act on account of some trouble he got into with some cowboys east of the mountains. The only trouble from landlordism was with Scully in Illinois and the lawyers might be safely depended on to take care of Scully. The great safety to the country is the fact that when an owner of a great estate dies the lawyers take care of his estate. This foreign ownership is partly a national safeguard, for with so much English capital invested in the United States England will never go to war with us. The trouble of the Maxwell grant was that it was a huge grant all in one place. But the Northern Pacific railroad land grant breaking up the country into alternate sections was a sure preventive of any such grants in the future. As for the brewery business John Bull would, he believed, soon get sick of that

Moore, after a brief colloquy with Stiles in which the latter resented being relegated, denied that this was merely an idea of Mr Sparks. It was a great question which confronted the people and one upon which intelligent and patriotic minds would probably never agree. Irish landlordism was discussed and deprecated, the possibility of a similar condition of things here was deplored, and an eloquent and vigorous protest was made against striking out the section, which he regarded as a safeguard against the evils which he described

Buchanan had just the opposite view. He didn't believe there was any danger of Irish landlordism here, for there was no law of primogeniture in this country, and one generation generally dispersed the estate which the previous generation had gathered together. He took the same ground as Stiles and indorsed his views. The great cattle companies did not trouble him for they had the elements of dissolution in themselves. All this was pure Chinese exclusiveness. It prohibited direct sale to aliens and allowed sale by way of mortgage

Turner sided with Moore and Griffitts and believed that this provision was a good one and ought to be adopted. It was a principle a thousand years old and under it had been built up one of the most successful and in many ways most admirable, sturdy martial people on earth. It recognized the dependence of the government on the owners of the land and why should we not adopt it? We needed material development, and threw the bars down but in future there will be other questions and needs arise and we should be on the safe side by adopting some provision of this kind. Unless some such provision is adopted it would be no surprise to see the great body of the Northern Pacific lands pass into the hands of foreign syndicates who would simply hold them until the growth of the territory should make the owners rich. This provision only applies to agricultural lands and certainly we do not desire syndicates there

Warner spoke on the same side arguing in favor of small holdings of land and citing France as the country of smallest of holdings and strongest financial resources

[illegible] also opposed striking out and argued in favor of [illegible] ownership

Dyer moved that the committee rise and report progress as several others wished to speak after dinner (it was 11 45 A. M). Failed by yeas [illegible], nays [illegible]

E H Sullivan closed the debate expressing surprise at hearing these defenses of a system that had been condemned by every civilized nation of the world. The whole danger in all this matter was large holdings and that is not even touched in this article, and large holdings in native hands is worse than in foreign hands. What had poor old Ireland to do in this debate when she isn't big enough, sea coast and all, to make a flower garden for a California farm house? [Laughter.] The gentleman proceeded to deliver one of his best speeches mounted on one of the highest horses in his barn and both interested and delighted his hearers until "Time!" was called by Lindsley. The chairman's gavel knocked him out, and the convention went to dinner

Previous to that however the motion to strike out was lost—yeas 13 nays not counted, and the section was agreed to

The committee rose reported and was granted leave to sit again and then the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock on Dyer's motion

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration Resumed of the Legislative Article.

The convention met at 2, the president in the chair

On motion of Lindsley the convention went into committee of the whole on the legislative article.

Consideration of section 36 was resumed.

Minor moved to amend by adding the words, "and the manufacture of the products therefrom," to the section. Accepted by Moore and adopted

Hoyt moved to strike out "other," between "mills" and "machinery" adopted

Suksdorf moved to strike out the proviso at the end of the section

Cosgrove suggested that a substitute had already taken the place of this section and Suksdorf withdrew

The section was agreed to.

Sec 37—Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens shall be considered an alien corporation for the purposes of this prohibition

Comegys moved to strike out, lost by yeas 19, nays 28

The section was agreed to.

Sec 38—Mechanics, laborers and material men shall have liens upon the property of their employers for labor performed or material furnished, and the legislature shall provide for the summary enforcement of the same

Powers called attention to the words "property of their employers" as not covering the intent of the section because the property they are working on may not belong to their employers

Dunbar moved to strike out as wholly legislative

Cosgrove Moore Dunbar Weisenburger Jones and Hoyt debated it and then it was struck out.

Turner presented the following as a substitute "The legislature shall pass laws to secure to laborers and mechanics a lien upon property upon which they have performed labor, and shall provide for the summary enforcement of the same" Lost twenty to thirty two

Sec 39—There shall be established in the office of secretary of state a bureau of statistics of agriculture and immigration under such regulations as the legislature may provide

Comegys moved to strike it out

J. M. Reed hoped not and Comegys hoped yes. A division resulted in striking out

Sec 40—The legislature shall pass necessary laws for the protection of persons working in mines, factories and other employments dangerous to life or deleterious to health and fix fines and penalties for the enforcement of the same

Manly moved to strike out as belonging to the article on mines and mining and provided for there

Durie said this applied also to factories and some other places and so ought not to be struck out

St[illegible] said this was not legislation or any principle of constitution

Power said it didn't hurt to have it in and was a wise suggestion to the legislature

[illegible] said that when the organic law of the land said that something should be done the legislature would pay some heed to it, and this was an interest which was entitled to protection

[illegible] this to be the one class of population which deserved protection. Mill owners should be compelled to fix their machinery properly before employes were killed by it

Cosgrove didn't understand what these employes were to be protected from, when and how it should be more explicit

Kinnear thought it was explicit enough

The motion to strike out was lost—12 to 25

Jamison moved to amend by striking out "mines" as already provided for in the article on mines and mining

Griffitts—That article is not adopted yet, and this is a good place for it

Kinnear felt the same way but Buchanan was in doubt

The convention wasn't for it, and voted the motion down emphatically

Minor moved to amend by making it read "other similar employments," and strike out "dangerous to life or deleterious to health," so as to extend the scope of the section. A very loud no showed that the convention either misunderstood or disagreed with the speaker

LAUGHTER AND ENTHUSIASM.

Members of the Convention Made Perpetually Ineligible to Office.

Griffitts moved an additional section providing that no member of this convention be eligible for one year to any office provided for by this constitution

Buchanan moved to amend by making the ineligibility perpetual. Carried, amid much laughter

Kinnear moved to lay the section as thus amended on the table but shortly withdrew

Griffitts hoped the section would be adopted. From what he was hearing from day to day the amendment made by Mr Buchanan didn't materially alter the case

The section was agreed to with immense enthusiasm

Stiles offered an additional section, providing that no bill shall become a law in the legislature unless presented at least ten days before adjournment, and argued that this was a provision against hasty legislation in the last day of the session which ought to be adopted

Gowey would support it if it had a proviso that by a two thirds vote that rule might be suspended

Warner suggested that special sessions be excepted

Stiles was willing to have any reasonable changes made in his suggestion

Gowey offered his suggestion in the form of an amendment, which Stiles accepted

Eldridge argued against the whole proposition as being ineffective and a [illegible] dodge

Hoyt said that by further adding that no bill should be amended within that time either the proposition would be effective and he would vote for it

The section was agreed to—[illegible] to 9

Sullivan of Tacoma offered an additional section "No [illegible] shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title but the act revised or section amended shall be set forth at full length." Agreed to

Stiles offered another section "No amendment to any bill shall be allowed which shall change the original scope and object of the bill." Agreed to.

Moore's [illegible] section [illegible] minority report prohibiting officers and members of the legislature from accepting passes on transportation lines, was taken up but failed—11 to 29

Crowley offered an amendment to section 6 so that the first lines shall read "After the first election the senators shall be elected," etc. Agreed to [illegible]

Dunbar moved to amend section 7 by striking out the words "have resided in the state two years"

Sharpstein offered a further amendment so that the section would read "No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not be a qualified elector in the district in which he is chosen"

Dunbar argued in favor of his amendment. So did J. M. Reed. It prevailed

Stiles moved to strike out the last clause in section 6. Agreed to, [illegible] to 10. No quorum but as that was in committee of the whole a quorum vote was unnecessary

J. M. Reed moved to strike out "single" and insert "senatorial" in the first line of section 6

Moore hoped tinkering with this article would cease or at least be consistent, which he thought this proposition was not. This section was taken from another state constitution just as it stood

J. M. Reed thought the gentleman (Moore) was very tenacious of his own pet measure, but he would tell him that it didn't matter whether this was in any other constitution or not. The delegates on this floor were here to consider this constitution. Then he proceeded to defend his amendment

Sullivan of Tacoma supported Reed

Buchanan supported Moore explaining that by dividing a county into senatorial districts a minority party would have chance to get a senator from one district

Reed's amendment was lost—12 to 26

Henry offered a grammatical amendment to section 16 which prevailed—25 to 12.

Stiles moved to strike out "local officers" in section 14 but the convention wouldn't do it

Eldridge moved to amend section 4 by providing for representative districts so that no great city could elect all the representatives of a county from that city. Moore pointed out that the section only referred to the first election and should not be meddled with. So thought the convention by 16 to 24.

REPORTED TO THE CONVENTION.

The Article Adopted After a Number of Important Changes

Minor moved that the committee rise and recommend the article to the convention. So voted

The president resumed the chair

Blalock reported, recommending all the amendments made in committee.

Griffitts asked that the amendments be taken separately

The president suggested that he pick out the ones he wanted a vote on, and so save time

Griffitts couldn't do it on such a sudden call

Dunbar thought they had to be taken up separately

"All right," said the chair. "I can wait a week if the rest can"

The first amendments were then made in section 6. The yeas and noes were demanded on these and they were concurred in by yeas 33, nays 17

The amendments were concurred in from section to section without serious opposition until section 16 was reached. Here Moore asked the convention to seriously consider whether the legislature ought not to be allowed to have exemption from civil process for fifteen days after termination of the sessions. He thought such an exemption should be allowed

Turner called attention to Henry's grammatical amendment, and thought it was not so desirably grammatical as it had perhaps been supposed. It was not concurred in

The fifteen day exemption clause was taken up and the result of the vote was to allow members fifteen days exemption

On striking out section 7 Moore demanded the yeas and nays, result the section goes out by yeas 43 nays 12

On striking out section 28 Moore demanded the yeas and nays same result yeas 43 nays 20

In section 30 where an amendment was made prohibiting the legislature from granting divorces Moore called attention to section 24 which already makes a similar provision. The convention agreed with him, and cut it out again. All the other amendments in this and subsequent sections were concurred in until section 39 was reached. Griffitts called for the yeas and nays on concurrence in striking out section 39. It took a few minutes time and made a record but was evidently time well spent from Griffitts's standpoint for it reversed the action of the committee and reinstated the section by yeas 28, nays [illegible]

On Buchanan's additional section, making members of this convention perpetually ineligible for any office created by this constitution Cosgrove called for the yeas and nays. The section was rejected, as follows

YEAS.

Blalock
Comegys
Crowley
Eshelman
Fairweather
Fay
Godman
Griffitts

Henry
Hicks
Jamison
McCroskey
McDonald
McElroy
McReavy
Mires

Newton
Sharpstein
Sohns
Stevenson
Sturdevant
Tibbets
Wes—23.

NAYS.

Allen
Berry
Browne
Burke
Clothier
Coey
Cosgrove
Dunbar
Durie
Dyer
Eldridge
Glascock
Gowey
Hayton

Jeffs
Jones
Joy
Kinnear
Lillis
Lindsley
Manly
Minor
Moore R S
Moore J Z
Morgans
Power
Prosser
Reed, T M

Reed J M
Schooley
Stiles
Suksdorf
Sullivan P C
Sullivan, E H
Travis
Turner
VanName
Warner
Weir
Weisenburger
Winsor
Mr President—42

Absent and not voting—9

All the other amendments were concurred in

Fresh amendments were then in order. Comegys and Moore both claimed the honor of making the first one. Comegys got it. He moved to allow the legislature to change a county line by special law, because they never could be changed by any other kind of law, and he argued it and it was adopted

Turner moved to amend section 30 by striking out paragraph 24 which purports to prohibit the legislature from passing special laws where a general law can be made applicable. He said it could do no good but would be productive of litigation. Crowley, Gowey, Sturdevant and Kinnear agreed with him, but Moore was sorry he couldn't rise to his mind it was the important part of the section. He called for the ayes and noes on Turner's motion but the convention was against him this time and supported Turner by ayes 37 noes 21

Moore offered an additional section, providing that no person holding office in the state shall accept or use any railway passes or reduced transportation rates other than such as the general public can have, and argued in favor of it. Railroads and transportation companies were already prohibited from issuing passes, and public officers ought equally to be prohibited from asking or taking them

Dyer opposed

Godman asked for a call of the house which was had but only Gray, McDonald and Newton were caught by it and then further proceedings under the call were dispensed with

Cosgrove moved a substitute requiring all railroads [illegible] by the state to issue passes to members of the legislature and public officers

Griffitts claimed this out of order, but the chair ruled it in

Griffitts moved the previous question and it was ordered. Then Griffitts called for the yeas and nays on Cosgrove's substitute. Result yeas 10 nays [illegible]

Then Moore's section came up again and was adopted on roll call—yeas 37, nays [illegible]

On the subject of alien ownership of land Stiles moved to so amend section 36 as to provide that aliens shall not own more than 640 acres of land, except as otherwise provided in that section. This he conceived would meet the views that had been expressed on this subject, but at Griffitts's demand the roll was called, and the amendment failed—yeas 18 nays 30

Godman moved to amend the same section so as to except from this prohibition all foreigners who had declared an intention to become citizens, adopted

Lindsley moved to further amend by a proviso that this prohibition should not disturb existing rights. Lost

Turner moved to amend section 22 so that only a majority of all the members elected shall be required to pass a bill in the legislature

Stevenson demanded the yeas and nays. Result, the motion failed, yeas 24, nays 35

Buchanan Dunbar and Kellogg were excused for the remainder of the day at 4 40 P M

Godman moved to strike out section 11 because he didn't know what it meant. Nobody attempted to tell him, and a vote was taken and stood yeas 17 nays 14

Moore said no quorum was voting

Griffitts called for the yeas and nays. Result, yeas [illegible] nays 22

Weisenburger offered an additional section to provide for separate representative districts. Lost

Suksdorf moved to amend section 25 so that members of the legislature shall be paid $8 per day instead of $5

Sharpstein moved to amend further by making it $1. Lost.

Suksdorf asked for a roll call on his motion, and it was had, but the motion failed

Twenty four empty chairs at 5 o'clock testified to a certain degree of weariness, but the amendment mill ground right along and the clerk grew hoarse over the repeated calling of the roll

Warner moved to strike out paragraph 23 in section 30 on which Glascock demanded the yeas and nays. Yeas 10, nays 43

Crowley moved suspension of all the rules and final passage so voted, and the article was finally agreed to—yeas 41 nays 12. It was then sent to revision committee

The president asked provisional leave for to-morrow in case he was obliged to go away, and it was granted

Minor was granted leave for to-morrow

Turner moved a recess to 8 P M. About twelve motions were made simultaneously to adjourn to 9 A M and Turner withdrew his motion

Gowey moved to adjourn to 10 A M

J. M. Reed moved to substitute 8 o'clock and Griffitts called for the yeas and nays. It prevailed by 31 to [illegible] and then the question was Gowey's motion as thus amended. The chair thought he was wrong in allowing an amendment to Gowey's motion but he let it stand and put the question on Gowey's motion as thus amended. The convention voted it down [illegible] to 9

Then Cosgrove moved to adjourn [illegible] ordinary adjournment and that prevailed and the convention stands adjourned to the regular hour—[illegible] o'clock

THE HELENA CONVENTION.

No Result Reached on the Capital Question—Reception of the Irrigation Committee.

HELENA Mont, Aug 9—One thousand dollars has been spent and still the capital question is unsettled. The suspense is beginning to wear on the nerves of the listeners but the members look as fresh as when the fray began and their long winded debates show that they are not yet ready to yield. Each man votes for his particular pet

This morning's session was devoted to the reception and entertainment of the senatorial irrigation committee who arrived in this city last night. Judge Marshall F. Callaway and J. K. Toole were appointed by President Clark to receive the distinguished visitors and conduct them to the convention hall where handshaking was indulged in for the thirty minutes allotted for the recess.

The committee is composed of senators Stewart of Nevada, Plumb of Kansas, Reagan, of Texas, and Professor Powell, of the geological survey

Senator Stewart addressed the convention for an hour and a half giving a clear explanation of the object of the commission and the possibilities of this country when the arid lands are put under a thorough system of irrigation. He said that three fourths of the land of foreign countries was made farmable only through the practice of irrigation. Egypt, Austria, Russia and our own Arizona were made productive by irrigation only. This mode of enriching the land was employed centuries and centuries ago as is attested by the remains of the strongly built walls and ditches that have been discovered. The mountains, he claims are full of small lakes that can be converted into reservoirs and the water used for farming purposes. Congress has made appropriations now of $800,000 for the reclamation of these desert lands. He thought the proper plan was for the people to own the ditches, flumes and other modes of irrigation and not allow the corporations to control them. The body of the senator's speech, however, related to his special pet theory, "The Great Silver Question."

He is a forcible and lucid expounder of his views and carried his listeners with him convincingly. He was frequently applauded and held the attention of his hearers to the end

Senators Plumb and Reagan will address the convention after the recess and the committee will hold a session this afternoon to confer with the citizens

BASEBALL.

Pittsburg, New York and Chicago the League Winners Yesterday

PITTSBURG Aug 9—Four rank errors two singles and a home run gave the home team six runs in the fifth inning to-day. They duplicated in the next and then Ferson retired and Sullivan finished the game for the Senators. Galvin kept Washington's hits well scattered. Score—Pittsburg, 1[illegible] Washington 3. Base hits—Pittsburg [illegible] Washington 9. Errors—Pittsburg 3 Washington 7. Batteries—Pittsburg Galvin and Miller, Washington, Sullivan, Ferson and Mack. Umpire—Curry

CLEVELAND August 9—No game rain

INDIANAPOLIS, August 9—Getzein was hit hard, while Crane was almost invincible. Score—Indianapolis 1 New York 8. Base hits—Indianapolis 5 New York 13. Errors—Indianapolis, 5 New York, 1. Batteries—Indianapolis, Getzein and Daly. New York—Crane and Ewing. Umpire—McQuaid

CHICAGO Aug 9—The light batting and poor fielding of the Bostons lost them the game to-day. The home team did fine work. Score—Boston 0 Chicago 9. Base hits—Boston 5 Chicago 12. Errors—Boston 3, Chicago 5. Batteries—Boston Clark and Ganzell, Chicago Tener and Farrell. Umpires—Powers

Martin Burke Pleads Not Guilty

CHICAGO, Aug 9—Martin Burke was brought before Judge Baker in the criminal court this afternoon, and pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiring with Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan and others jointly indicted with him to the murder of Dr Cronin. This formality over the prisoner was returned to the county jail

English Racing

LONDON Aug 9—Astley stakes 2 year olds five furlongs was won by S[illegible], Garter second, Spring Gun third

C H WILCOX & CO,
At 150 First street have received *Scribner's*, *Lippincott's*, *St Nicholas*, *Popular Science* for August. The Tents of Shem by Grant Arnold and Artist and Model by René de Pont Jest

GRANTS PASS—The coming city of Southern Oregon. For bargains in town lots and acre tracts apply to Chas. K. Chanslor, Grants Pass Or. Plats and prices furnished on application.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars, also second class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 121 First St, corner Washington.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Interesting Land Decisions by Secretary Noble.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR FUND

A Remarkable Surgical Operation—The Bimetallic Standard—Legitime Has Paid the Indemnity Money

WASHINGTON Aug 9—A new post-office has been established at Lind, Adams county W T with James Nelson as postmaster

Secretary Noble has affirmed the decision of the general land commissioner in the case of the Northern Pacific Railway Company vs Edward Mansell. The case comes up on appeal from the railway company, whose claim for land in section 3, township 2 north range 3 east, had been rejected. The tract was within the territory granted to the railway company, but the latter relinquished it to the former claimant. The latter sold his claim and the railroad then set up the plea that its own relinquishment was to the former claimant and the latter could not sell to Mansell. The secretary thinks otherwise

Secretary Noble reversed the commissioner's decision of January 1888 holding for cancellation final donation certificate No 4812 to the orphan children of John Havird, because said children have no just claim to the land under the Oregon donation act as their father was not at the time of his death a resident of Oregon. The certificate in question was issued August 11 1867 by the register and receiver of the Oregon City land office. John Newsome claiming to be a party in interest appealed from that decision. In reversing the decision the secretary says he is satisfied that Havird died in Oregon as stated in the affidavit of his daughter, Mrs Symons being thus within the state at the time of his death, but for that death he could have initiated a donation claim and his children being with him at the time of his death, were consequently orphans left in said territory and are entitled to a quarter section of land as provided in the act of 1853

THE RIVER AND HARBOR FUND.

A Part of It Has Gone to Buy Wood for Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug 9—The deputy second comptroller has rendered a decision with relation to the purchase of fuel for officers of the engineer corps that is likely to create considerable stir in that branch of the military service. The army regulations provide that officers shall be supplied with wood for domestic purposes at the rate of $3 per cord. It is also provided that wood shall be purchased through the quartermaster's department. It seems, for years past members of the engineer's corps have made it a practice to ignore the regulations to a certain extent, and purchase wood for the officers of that corps out of the appropriations made for rivers and harbors. It is not clear what reasons can be assigned for the practice, but it is irregular, and will have to be discontinued

It has been suggested that officers who indulge in the practice may claim that they were so stationed that it was impossible for them to draw their wood allowance from the quartermaster, and therefore they were compelled to use the most convenient means to supply themselves with fuel, but on the other hand the deputy comptroller holds that under no circumstances have engineer officers a right to expend money appropriated for rivers and harbors for the purpose above named. He holds that congress provided methods by which officers of the army are to be supplied with fuel, and it is a violation of law for them to do otherwise. Such practice, if continued, might in some cases sweep away all appropriations made for the improvement of certain streams

In future the engineer's corps will have to draw their allowance of wood through the regular channels of the service, the quartermaster's department

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A Successful Operation Performed on a Patient's Spinal Column.

WASHINGTON Aug 9—Maurice Adler who was shot in the neck on the night of June 15 last by Frank K Ward still lives and to-day an operation was performed on him. It is a most remarkable case. Although his body has been almost completely paralyzed ever since the shooting and he has been spoken of as "a man with a live head and a dead body," he has lingered for more than eight weeks and seems to be no nearer death now than on the day after the shooting

To-day the patient was placed under the influence of chloroform and an incision about three inches long was made down to the vertebrae over the course of the wound, which was found to be entirely healed. On cutting down upon the spine it was found the spinous process of the fourth cervical vertebra was fractured and had been driven against the spinal cord, which it was pressing upon and had lacerated to the extent of three fourths of an inch. The spinous process was removed and the pressure was then taken from off the cord

The patient was much easier after the operation

THE BIMETALLIC STANDARD

A Strong Sentiment in Its Favor Throughout Europe.

WASHINGTON Aug 9—The state department is in receipt of a report by Consul Frank H Mason of Marseilles in which he says that one of the clearly defined tendencies of public opinion in Europe is notably in France Germany and England seen in its steadily growing sentiment in favor of restoring the bimetallic standard of currency

In the strong and numerous petitions read before the German reichstag, in the recent resolutions of Chaplin in the British house of commons, as well as in the frank declaration of Lord Salisbury in favor of the earnest participation by Great Britain in the forthcoming conference at Paris, and the outspoken attitude of such serious and influential French journals as the *Le Moniteur*, *Des Interests Nationels*, and *Moniteur Des Syndicates Agricoles* may be recognized the outward manifestations of this new faith and purpose

THE MONEY HAS BEEN PAID

Legitime Gives Compensation for the Detention of the Ozama

WASHINGTON Aug 9—A letter has been received at the navy department from Admiral Gherardi of the flagship Kearsage at Port au Prince Hayti saying that Legitime's government has delivered to the United States minister $7[illegible]00 as compensation for the seizure and detention of the steamer Ozama. The money is now aboard the Kearsage with the idea of its safe keeping

DISTRESS AT SAMOA.

Admiral Kimberly Reports a Scarcity of Food on the Islands.

WASHINGTON Aug 9—Under date of July 11 Rear Admiral Kimberly reports to the navy department from Apia Samoa that the fathers of the Catholic mission there had requested help from him to relieve the pressing want of food then existing. Upon his return from Pago Pago in a small vessel chartered for the trip he brought back with him from the Monongahela biscuits rice corn meal and other provisions which he turned over to the Catholic mission for distribution among the distressed Samoans

The admiral writes that there is undoubtedly a great scarcity of food at present but he does not apprehend any loss of life from famine except possibly among the old and feeble as there are cocoanuts sufficient to exist on now and this will soon be helped out by the approaching harvest of bread fruit and later by bananas and yams

DEATH OF THE CROWN PRINCE ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON Aug 9—In his report to the state department Vice Consul Blacklock at Samoa announced the death of Crown Prince [illegible], which took place at Niafu Vavau.

AT PORT AU PRINCE.

Everything Reported Quiet With Renewed Confidence in Legitime.

WASHINGTON Aug 9—Information from Hayti under date of July 25 says: Everything is quiet at Port au Prince, and the delay in attempting the capture of the city is giving the inhabitants renewed confidence, and is hurting the cause of the Northern party. The near approach of the rainy season is disadvantageous to Hippolyte and it is thought that he will have difficulty in keeping his forces in the field without large defections.

Frequent firing was kept up it is said on the northern side of the city, and Hippolyte's advance forces could be seen from the decks of the vessels in the harbor

The commander of the La Coupe had been bribed to give up the place for $10,000. A Frenchman dining with General Albert Salnove at his camp learned of the scheme and on his return to Port-au-Prince divulged it to the authorities, who with a few troops and gatling guns, easily repulsed the advancing columns of Salnove. It was said that if this scheme had been successful Legitime would have accepted Hippolyte's offer to pension him and left the island. La Coupe controls a large part of the water supply

THE SAFES ALL RIGHT.

Reports of the Spokane Banks to the Comptroller of the Treasury

WASHINGTON Aug 9—The comptroller of currency to-day received a telegram from the presidents of six national banks of Spokane Falls, W T recently swept by fire, saying that the banks had survived the disaster and were doing business as usual, and adding that the safes were all right.

MEXICAN ORES

Instructions to the Collectors of Customs on the Border

WASHINGTON Aug 9—Acting Secretary Batchelor has authorized the collectors of customs at Eagle Pass and Corpus Christi, Tex to allow Mexican ores actually in transportation from Mexico prior to the receipt by them of the new regulations to pass under the regulations in force prior to that date

Japan Concludes a Treaty With Russia.

WASHINGTON Aug 9—A telegram received at the Japanese legation to-day brings the intelligence that the treaty with Russia has been concluded and was signed at Tokio yesterday. It is similar to the treaties recently concluded between Japan and the United States and Japan and Germany

A Naval Advisory Board.

WASHINGTON Aug 9—A special meeting of the naval advisory board has been ordered for the 23d instant. This is a board appointed to suggest to Secretary Tracy the outlines of a plan for the construction of a navy

No Connection With the Seal Fisheries.

WASHINGTON Aug 9—W. N. Wharton, acting secretary of state, says his trip to Boston to-day was on special business altogether, and has no reference to the seal fisheries trouble, as has been stated

Appointed Military Cadet.

WASHINGTON Aug 9—J J McDuolly of Helena Mont., has been appointed military cadet for June, 1890

AT JOHNSTOWN.

Two More Bodies Taken Out of the Sand Yesterday

JOHNSTOWN, Pa, Aug 9—Two more bodies were taken out of the sand to-day. One was identified as that of Alexander Hamilton, jr, a prominent resident of the town. It is very evident that there are a great many bodies in the cellars, and other places where there are piles of dirt. Notwithstanding it is likely that the workmen employed by the state will soon be withdrawn, and if that is done there will be many bodies that are now only a few feet under the sand that will be there until their bones are exposed by accident

A large traveling satchel, packed with a woman's clothing, was brought to the room where the valuables are stored to-day. There was a Pennsylvania railway check from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia on it, and the name of Elizabeth M Bryan was stamped on an embroidered handkerchief

WHEAT CROP PROSPECTS.

Grain Men Confident of an Extraordinary Yield in Dakota and Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS Aug 9—"The wheat crop in Minnesota and Dakota will reach 85,000,000 bushels, and I think will go as high as 90,000,000," was the announcement of the editor of the *Market Record* this morning

"It will be the best crop harvested in six years" said Manager Robbins of the Northwestern Elevator Company

There is confidence on every hand. Two weeks ago a few made predictions of 80,000,000 bushels, and the majority said that claim was too high. Now the increase of 5,000,000 above that figure is not regarded as reasonable. Samples of wheat shown by the various elevator lines from houses widely apart show a most uniform excellence. It is expected that with no storms the crop in Minnesota will be harvested in ten days and that in Dakota in fifteen days

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS.

The Remarkable Qualities of Dr Brown Sequard's Elixir of Life

CINCINNATI, Aug 9—Experiments with Dr Brown Sequard's Elixir of Life in this city and Cleveland have been made, with the most marked success. In the case of a colored man of 70 crippled with rheumatism complete recovery resulted and the old fellow has been dancing and jumping about like a boy ever since the treatment.

THE BEAR PIT COMPLETED

The Large Grizzly at the City Park Turned Loose in His New Habitation

Park Officer Myers has completed the large bear pit in the city park and the blind grizzly that has been pacing back and forth in his small narrow cage for many weary months is enjoying the freedom of his new habitation. The walls are built of good rock firmly cemented and the floor of smaller rock overlaid with a thick layer of the same material. The two sleeping apartments opening into the main pit through iron doors are also stoned up so as to insure perfect safety. A cheap wooden fence has been built around the top of the wall to keep children from falling in. This fence is only temporary for both the safety of the children and the general appearance of the park demand a fence constructed of iron. This will be perfectly safe and at the same time give the pit the appearance of neatness and completeness

The small black bear has been given the cage vacated by the grizzly

The deer are doing well. The young fawn is running out with the old ones and attracts a great deal of attention from children who visit the park

A cage of gray owls and a small lynx are the latest additions to the zoological department

The water at the park has about given out some days there being scarcely enough for drinking purposes. The flowers are rapidly wilting and the roads are dusty

Considerable improvements are being made in leveling and clearing the ground in the tract east of the flower garden and the present force of men can be employed to good advantage all winter

AT THE CASCADE SPRINGS.

The following persons have arrived at the Cascade springs since last report from Portland: Mr and Mrs Harry Davis, Mrs Hanna, Mr [illegible], Mr Wil Luckett, Mr. S. Jones, Miss [illegible] Hoyt, Mr [illegible] Shriver, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs H B Morse, Miss Eugenia Morse, Ed Morse, Mr Simpson, W. T. Brucker and wife

From East Portland: Mr Jones and wife, Mrs Jones and two children, Miss Jones, Miss [illegible]

From [illegible]—Captain E I Coe, Mr [illegible]

From The Dalles: Mr McFarland and family, Mr Williams, Mrs Grimes, Mrs E. Hood, Mrs DeLisle, Miss Clara Grimes, Miss Nettie Michel, Mrs Ruch, Miss Sula Ruch, Mr [illegible] Davis, Mrs Richmond and two children, Mrs Thompson and two children, Mr Harper

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OAR.
THE CHAMPION OARSMEN,
TEEMER AND HANLAN,
USE NO OTHER REMEDY FOR
Sprains, Strains, Soreness, Stiffness, Aches and Pains.
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THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Pine sts.

The Oregonian.
PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

THE GOVERNOR AND CHEE GONG

Governor Pennoyer's refusal to interfere with the execution of Chee Gong by pardon or commutation was in our judgment a sound conclusion. His refusal to grant the prisoner a respite was, we understand based upon the full knowledge that Judge Stearns would be certain to refuse a new trial upon the affidavits offered at the eleventh hour. Judge Stearns knew before his departure of the substance of these affidavits, and he knew also that a number of leading Chinamen had prepared affidavits in opposition, and as this would only by a representation of the unreliable Chinese testimony" question he had already tried he would not consider it, and assured Governor Pennoyer to that effect. To grant a respite under such circumstances would have been an act of cruelty to a man who had already suffered enough, so the respite was refused.

So far as the matter of refusing pardon or commutation is concerned the governor acted in the best interests of justice. His plea for refusal was based upon the same reasoning that THE OREGONIAN has more than once urged upon him, viz "The power of granting pardons and commutations was placed with the executive for exercise in extraordinary cases only, and not for the purpose of interrupting the due course of law in ordinary cases. The longer I remain in office the more careful I become in regard to the exercise of that power."

It is a subject for regret that Governor Pennoyer has not acknowledged the force of this reasoning in several other cases where he has in our judgment injured the cause of public justice by listening with too sympathetic ears to appeals for pardon or commutation. It was also unfortunate that the governor's mature conclusion that the exercise of the pardoning power is not lodged with the executive to enable him to satisfy his private philanthropic impulses, was not reached at an earlier date, so that it would not have found its first conspicuous assertion in the case of a Chinaman. It was, however, in complete support of the position long ago taken by THE OREGONIAN that the application made for commutation on the ground of the unreliability of Chinese testimony, if held good, would afford, in all cases of murder among that people an immunity from punishment on the part of the Chinese which our own citizens do not possess, and would be fruitful of such scenes as were witnessed on Alder street last winter.

If it is sound public policy to commute the sentence of a Chinese murderer on the ground of unreliability of Chinese testimony why then it is sound public policy to commute the sentence of a Chinese robber, for if a Chinaman is constitutionally disposed to swear away a Chinese enemy's life why not his liberty, and there is no way out of the situation but either to commute the sentences of all Chinese criminals, convicted upon Chinese testimony alone, or to accept the verdict of two juries, who, knowing the tainted quality of Chinese testimony nevertheless twice convicted Chee Gong. If there was any doubt in the mind of any juryman as to the guilt of Chee Gong it did not reach the point of a disagreement in either jury. No juryman could afford to take shelter in the weak, brutal excuse that it was "only one Chinaman the less at best" and we do not believe the conviction of Chee Gong was consented to upon that wicked plea. Outside of the hoodlums who do not sit on our juries, there is no disposition among our citizens to railroad a Chinaman to prison or the gallows. Had there been a reasonable doubt of the guilt of Chee Gong at either trial an agreement would not have been obtained in a capital case where every juryman knew that the life of a poor, friendless creature was in their hands. Justice has sometimes miscarried in cases where white men have been executed for murder, and it may have done so in the case of this Chinaman, but the man who died yesterday died the victim of the same machinery of justice that would have been invoked had Chee Gong been a white man. It is a painful fact that Chinese testimony is not seldom believed to be tainted with gross, ferocious falsehoods, and yet two juries, knowing this fact, which was judicially pressed upon their attention by Judge Thayer of the supreme court convicted Chee Gong and, under these circumstances, to have done other than hang him would have made it logically impossible to ever punish a Chinese criminal who takes care that there are none but Chinese witnesses to his crime. Some Chinaman killed Lee Yick. The police officer who arrested Chee Gong found him in hiding. This fact of course was not conclusive evidence of guilt, but the jury were doubtless influenced by the fact that the assassins rather than the mere spectators of assassination generally seek concealment.

SUGGESTIONS OF PRUDENCE

Portland has shown wisdom while contributing to the necessities of people rendered homeless and destitute by fire in other cities in taking time to look after the possibilities of saving herself from like stress of misfortune in case fire should become started in what may be called her unprotected quarters. It is a fact that has been demonstrated over and over again that brick buildings as at present constructed, are fire proof only in name, and possibly to the extent that they are not so readily ignited as those entirely of wood, and do not, at the beginning of a blaze go down quite so rapidly. But they all go when they fall in the line of the fire. All that was left of the most substantial of the so called fire proof blocks in Seattle and Spokane Falls after the flames had spent their fury were tottering walls that had to be blown or torn down in the interest of public safety and this is all that would be left of the most substantial blocks in this city in case of a fire that the department could not handle. It is not this portion of Portland however that is menaced by destructive fire since the water supply and the force of the department is sufficient to control a fire to the extent at least of preventing it from making as clean a sweep as was made of the "burnt district" in 1873 or as has been made of the devasted parts of the Washington territory cities that have so recently suffered. The fact remains, however that thousands of dollars worth of property in Portland are practically uncovered by fire protection. In plain words the city has outgrown its fire service and the fact that no general disaster has resulted therefrom within the past two years is owing largely to good fortune.

As to East Portland it has literally speaking no fire protection for its homes and but little for its business property. The single engine possessed by the city however efficiently operated, could do little in the way of extinguishing fire in any dwelling in all of its large area back of the few principal streets, as in the first place it being run by hand could not get to a scene any more remote in time to be of service, and it would be a "fortunate unfortunate" indeed who would find a fire cistern near enough his blazing house to make the engine of any service in case it got there. Much of the business portion of the city, built as it is upon piles and elevated roadways, in its present unprotected state, is little else than a constant challenge to fire to come in and destroy it.

All this has been pretty thoroughly set forth in THE OREGONIAN within the past week. The facts presented are acknowledged, and there is a strong undercurrent of uneasiness as the possibilities of the situation are canvassed. Inasmuch as it costs far less even at the highest estimate that has been made by those who understand the city's needs in the way of additional fire protection, to prevent disaster by conflagration than to repair damages even with the assistance of outside generosity, prompt action upon the suggestions of the mayor and the chief of the fire department in the premises would be wise. A fire boat especially is an absolute necessity to the protection of the valuable property exposed on the river front of both cities. If our citizens take counsel of prudence and act with intelligent liberality upon its suggestions, the ways and means for procuring and equipping this necessary adjunct to our fire department will speedily be devised.

SAM JONES'S RELIGION.

The Rev Samuel Jones, who in recent years has achieved considerable notoriety in the alleged vocation of saving souls, was recently offered $6000 a year and a fine church to preach in, at Minneapolis. He replied "Do you take me for a fool? I'm getting $25,000 a year now!" The majority of the sensible people do not regard Mr Jones and others of his mould as fools, but simply men who are taking advantage of the public taste in order to reap a golden harvest. Mr Jones travels from east to west, lives in the best style, and preaches a most sensational gospel, and throngs go to hear his utterances while he reaps a golden harvest.

While this goes on another preacher rises before the vision. His name is Philips Brooks. His home is in Boston. Recently he was offered a much higher position than the one he presently occupies, with a salary of improved proportions. He preferred to remain among the people with whom he had been laboring. Intellectually, he to Sam Jones is as was Webster to the most insignificant pettifogger that ever made effort to flatter a jury into a verdict. Yet with all his greatness Phillips Brooks is a plain ordinary man who mingles with all humanity, and who goes into the haunts of poverty, pulls off his coat and talks by the hour with the mechanic and others far below him in the social scale, and who by the example of a broad life of striking purity wins men to virtue and betterment.

Souls are not saved by men, but lives are made better and purer by human effort, and when the sum total of human achievement is weighed in the scales of eternal justice, that which Phillips Brooks has done will greatly outweigh whatever may have been wrought by Sam Jones.

The British have a strong force just now in or near Alaskan waters. It includes the Swiftsure carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Algernon C F Heneage, the Amphion and and the Icarus. The Swiftsure is an armor clad of nearly 7000 tons displacement and probably of about fifteen knots speed. She has a crew of 475 men and a main battery of eighteen breech loading rifles. The Amphion is of 4300 tons and about sixteen knots speed with ten rifled breech loaders and about 300 men. The Icarus is of about 970 tons and carries eight guns with about 120 men. On the same station is the Champion, of about the displacement and general character of the Amphion. Our little revenue cutter Rush has but four three inch breech loading rifles. The British vessels would be more than a match for every United States war vessel in the Pacific ocean that could be ordered to Behring sea. But no armed conflict will be sought to settle the question raised by the seizure of sealing vessels in Behring sea. With all the arrests of our Gloucester and Portland fishermen during the last three years not a shot has been fired or a blow struck against the Dominion authority, and the Rush can continue to make seizures in Behring sea without any danger of armed conflict.

Everybody who can afford the luxury is grumbling over the mail facilities, or lack of them at the different pleasure and health resorts of the state. According to the testimony of correspondents you "might as well be out of the world as at Nestucca." "Yaquina bay is most wretchedly served by the postal department," Tillamook has a tri weekly mail in the sense that the pouch gets there one week and tries to make it and fails the next, Clatsop has a "hit and miss" service, generally the latter, and Long Beach—well, "unless you hire a messenger to carry your letter you have no certainty that it will get there this season." These annoyances are trifling not to be mentioned in fact when we consider the tremendous offset in pleasure that is to be found in digging in the sand, cutting curiously twisted canes from the swamps sleeping on the ground in tents, or paying $15 a week for the delusive promise of clams and crabs at the hotels. The trouble is, people want too much. Mails promptly delivered are one of the blessings of civilization.

Atlanta and the papers published there were bitter in denouncing Charleston when McDow was acquitted of the murder of Editor Dawson but on Thursday evening 10,000 citizens of that city burnt in effigy the man who had dared to procure the appointment of a negro to a position in the post office. It is very bad form to kill editors but the treatment accorded the negro his deprivation of human rights ostracism after he does secure honorable recognition does not shine very well in comparison. Sweep your own doorstep Atlanta and then perhaps you may have a right to cast a stone at Charleston.

Dr McGlynn and the Rev Hugh Pentecost fully realize the sorrow of the historical utterance "put not thy trust in princes nor the sons of men." Both abandoned their respective creeds to follow the fortunes of Prince Henry George the crusader against poverty and both have been cast out from anti-poverty ranks and must battle for their theories alone. All is not serene even among the ranks of those who possess the secret of lifting from the sons of men all the ills that humanity is heir to.

"Brown's island" a few miles up the river from Salem formerly belonged to Polk county but now the main channel of the Willamette has changed and inseparably welded the "island" to the main land in Marion county. Some of the residents don't appear to know just where they should vote pay taxes and send their children to school but unless the river changes again they will have to bid farewell forever to all rights as citizens in old Polk and make the best of it in their new home.

Salem has not adequate protection against fire and the *Statesman* is urging upon the city that warnings enough have been furnished by disasters elsewhere. It says "Salem can afford to spend money for better protection against fire. This is the business of the city council, and the matter should not be delayed. The public safety demands immediate action. No sort of business or other jealousy should interfere with immediate measures to give Salem better protection against fire."

Great Britain has 42,740,000 cotton spindles in operation continental Europe 23,[illegible]0,000 East India 2,490,000, and the United States 14,[illegible]70,000. The latter number is an increase of [illegible]130,000 over the number of the previous year.

In view of the plans of government to reclaim arid lands doubts have been expressed by many as to the legitimacy of appropriating the water of lakes and streams for the purposes of irrigation by damming, etc. It is said that the question has been adjudicated in the Colorado courts, and it was held that the storage of water in natural lakes at the head of streams, and even the use of streams for the distribution of the same is a public beneficence to be encouraged and sustained.

Helena Mont. was wiped out by fire several years ago. Among the foremost towns that sent her aid was Spokane Falls. When the recent disaster came upon Spokane Helena was quick to remember, and the morning after the fire appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. In an hour's time $2500 was subscribed and over two car loads of blankets clothing and provisions donated. The Northern Pacific took the supplies on a special train free of charge.

The gatherer of "simples" in Coos county finds in "chittem bark" a source of handsome revenue. The decks of steamers on the Coquille are piled high with it daily, suggesting an amount of "bitters" in transit that when properly combined with bad whisky and poor molasses will be sufficient to make some compounder of a patent nostrum rich enough to leave an inheritance of strife to his heirs at the expense of the digestion of the deluded multitude.

Lotteries and divorces are classed together in the constitution of Washington, a section prohibiting the one and forbidding the legislature to grant the other having been adopted after a warm debate. This marks a step in progress. Lotteries and marriage have heretofore been associated together. However, as divorce is usually a prelude to marriage the step is not such a long one after all.

The destruction of timber by fire bids fair to be more disastrous to our future lumber interests this season than for several years past. News of fiercely raging forest fires comes from all directions, and the smoke that fills the air is annoying proof of the reports.

It is estimated that during the year 1889 Portland will spend $500,000 in the construction of new sewers and street improvements. Not a bad record for what some folks call a slow town.

DIED

Friday August 9, at 5 A M Mr Charles V Disbrow of Pasadena Cal aged 29.
Funeral services Sunday at 1:30 P M, August 11 at the residence of his uncle C W Bryant No. 320 Second street. Friends of the family invited. Services at the grave private.

Geo. H Rivor, Undertaker and Embalmer, S W cor, 4th and Yamhill. Telephone 507.

Schwab Bros Printing & Litho. Co., removed to 112 and 114 Front st.

NEW TO-DAY.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

FOUND—LADIES' STYLISH ready-made suits, for $11, at D PORTER & CO'S, 147 Third Street.

S[illegible] BUYS A LOT IN PLEASANT [illegible] the Homes No. 3 for a short time $[illegible] down $2.50 a month. Advance [illegible] to [illegible] any day. Meter running in September.
EMPIRE LAND CO.,
74 Morrison St.

FOR SALE. 10 acres north of Albina, all clearing and in cultivation [illegible] shrubbery [illegible] for [illegible] at great bargain. Call on [illegible] terms.
WATSON SMITH & CO [illegible]

[illegible]
Steamer Augusta will receive freight at foot of Ash [illegible] for freight or passage apply to MARK [illegible] & Co 1 6 Front st.

[illegible]
We have the best buy of one-half block in this picturesque locality.
Must be sold at once.
Right on cable line.
PEEBLES, REGISTER & LYONS,
Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

RIVERSIDE ADDITION

To Albina the finest suburban property on the market for the money. Beautiful lots, 50x100 feet, $300 each, $10 monthly installments, no interest. Located immediately on the new electric railway, only 2½ miles from the center of Portland. The railroad will be run across the new steel bridge and will be completed by November 1st.
RIGGEN & HOLBROOK,
43 Stark Street.

—THE—
J. E. LONG HAND PUMP
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

This machine can be seen and arrangements made for supplying steamships steamboats and hotels. Also orders taken for private parties. Inquire of
J. A. WISNER,
5 First street.

Good agents wanted.

Grand Balloon Ascension
At Clinton & McCoy's Base Ball Grounds, Sunday Afternoon, Aug 11 at 4 o'clock sharp.

PROF P H REDMOND of [illegible] the Celebrated Aeronaut [illegible] in America [illegible] his thrilling [illegible] up [illegible] space, 1,000 feet in mid air in [illegible] Balloon

OREGON

Which will be used upon this occasion and will be [illegible] the management [illegible] Messrs. Huckell & Reed [illegible] have [illegible] formed as advertised by
PROF P H REDMOND.
Admission 25c. Children under 12 15c. Seats in amphitheater free.
Take JEFFERSON ST FERRY BOAT for the grounds.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
—OF THE—
Fixtures and Furniture
—OF THE—
Aurora Restaurant and Lodging House

We Are Instructed to Sell by Auction on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, AT 10 A. M.

On the premises corner, Front and Alder Sts

On account of foreclosure of chattel mortgage the entire fixtures of restaurant and furniture of 14 rooms consisting of 10 Bedroom Sets in Walnut and Ash Brussels Carpet on 13 rooms large Oil Cloth in billiard room Hall Racks Lounges Mirrors Easy and Rocking Chairs very fine Clock (meridian) silver plated Castors, Knives, Forks and Spoons, fine large Range in kitchen, Crockery and Glassware Dining Tables and Chairs, Table Linen, Office Desks and Hanging Showcase, Lamps, Gas Fixtures Oil Paintings etc. etc.

BREIDENSTEIN & O'CONNOR, AUCTIONEERS.

NEW TO-DAY.

WEST PORTLAND LOTS.
NON POOL—Inside lots from $150 to $350.
NON POOL Corner lots from $400 to $500.
These are sold on condition that a dwelling house be built thereon within 120 days.
POOL LOTS.
As there is but a few of the 603 pool lots left unsold we have concluded to close them out this month at the nominal price of $120 each. They are just as good as those we are selling for $250. Address
PORTLAND CITY REAL ESTATE ASS'N
Odd Fellows Building Room 1 Portland Or

$ 750—ONE CHOICE BUILDING LOT IN Stephens addition.
1500—30 acres 10 miles southeast of the city, 2 miles from Clackamas station, very light clearing.
"BEACON HEIGHTS" lots for sale on easy terms the finest property offered for sale in East Portland. Inquire of
J W OGILBEE,
[illegible] Washington st, Portland
288*1

A CARD-
We desire to return our sincere thanks to friends for their attention and kindness during the recent illness of Charles H Kellogg and to the Masonic brethren and the choir attending the last sad rites and for the sympathy extended in our sad bereavement.
JOSEPH KELLOGG,
ORRIN KELLOGG.
1

DIVIDEND NO 167
THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar (1) per share upon its capital stock on August 10 1889. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the company southeast corner First and Stark sts Portland Oregon.
D B BUSH Manager } Oregon Branch
ARTHUR WILSON Secy }
10a3*

FOR SALE CHEAP—28½ ACRES OF LAND 5 miles west of Portland on the Cornell road to Cedar mill 10 acres in good cultivation with some young orchard balance all slashed and seeded two living springs on it all in good fence ¼ mile from school. For further particulars inquire at the place. R. BAUMANN 10a3

WILHOIT SPRINGS.
Health and pleasure resort. Hotel now open and daily stage from Mt. Angel. Round trip tickets good till Oct 1 for $4 at O & C ticket offices. Address McLaran Bros., Portland, or F W McLaran Wilhoit. 11Jn

CASCADE WARM SPRINGS.
Health and summer resort now open. Boat leaves Ash st. dock daily excepting Sundays. Round trip tickets good for season $4.50. No staging. Address H. B. MORSE, lessee, Cascade Springs, Cascade, W [illegible]

WANTED.
Agents in every city and town in Oregon and Washington Territory for the sale of lands in the Eastern States. All applications must be in by August 15, 1889.
EUGENE D. WHITE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A WELL ESTABLISHED retail dry goods business in Salem Or can be purchased for [illegible]. This is a rare opportunity to secure a good paying business. [illegible] the reasons for desiring to sell. For particulars call on FLEISCHNER MAYER & CO. 30 17

PACIFIC SURETY COMPANY SAN FRANCISCO Cal Issues bonds guaranteeing the honesty and fidelity of officers or employes in positions of public or private trust, also accident policies. Oakland Home Fire Insurance Co. of Oakland Cal. EUGENE D WHITE Agent, N W cor First and Alder sts Portland Or 10a1*

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE CREAM LIMburger and Rutter cheese German Pickles, Imported Herrings Kosher Smoked Meat, Foreign Sausages Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS M BAUM 86 Morrison st.

GROCERY FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED and doing a good grocery business in a [illegible] growing neighborhood [illegible] Apply to C F PFLUGER Agent No 50 Washington st. bet Second and Third.

$5 DOWN AND $2.50 A MONTH BUYS $50 [illegible] Mount Tabor [illegible]
EMPIRE LAND CO
74 Morrison st.

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED LOT with [illegible] cottage 46 [illegible] st. half block from [illegible] street car line [illegible] reasonable and terms [illegible]. Apply to R. LIVINGSTONE [illegible] 8a2*

WANTED—A LADY OVER [illegible] AT MUST [illegible] business [illegible] O B care Oregonian 1

FOR SALE—640 ACRES OF THE FINEST timber land in the Northwest 100 miles from Portland [illegible] office if sold at once. Address H [illegible] Ore. 10a1*

FURNACES THE CELEBRATED [illegible] [illegible] Kinsley 128 Stark st [illegible] Washington [illegible]

GIRL WANTED PRINCIPALLY [illegible] central. Address N care Or [illegible] 1

BATHS. BETTER THAN BATHS AND Shaving Parlor Washington st [illegible] First class [illegible] Ladies and children's hair cut D M BUCHNER Proprietor.

For TRUNKS and SATCHELS Go to S HARRIS & CO. 10 1st st.

ANY INFORMATION OF [illegible] a carpenter [illegible] maker by trade [illegible] Portland [illegible] Idaho [illegible]

WOOD [illegible] ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard [illegible] Morrison st. Telephone 183 MOORE & STARR.

MATINEE TODAY AT NEW PARK theater. Duncan B. Harrison's great realistic success THE PAYMASTER with a real lake and running stream.

A GOOD POSITION IS OPEN FOR A GOOD [illegible] fair education [illegible] references [illegible] Address stating age and experience HENRY WILLIAMS [illegible]

WANTED A GENTLEMAN CORRESPOND[illegible] under 40 years of age with [illegible] object matrimony. Address [illegible] 1

WANTED AT ONCE BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED house a first class [illegible] experience unnecessary [illegible] first month with increase. JAMES SHARP care Oregonian 10a3

THE FRESHEST CHEWING AND [illegible] tobacco [illegible] Just received by STONE, opposite the Oregonian.

WANTED MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO TAKE [illegible] 10a2*

FORSALE [illegible] ACRES [illegible] Inquire of DR. DRAKE 107 Third street.

"THE WEBER" AND OTHER standard [illegible] HOYT & CO'S 107 First [illegible] 1

TO LOAN MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE [illegible] all kinds of personal property. Notes [illegible] FRAMM & STOWELL [illegible]

UNEQUALED—[illegible] latest designs [illegible] 1

WANTED GOOD STRONG ACTIVE BOY [illegible] 1

FOR RENT FURNISHED [illegible] 10

MEN WHO [illegible] Washington [illegible]

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE [illegible] Morrison 1

WANTED A STRONG GERMAN BOY [illegible] 10a3

A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE [illegible] care Oregonian 10 3

REVERE HOUSE COR THIRD AND Stark sts. First class rooms [illegible] Single rooms [illegible]

WANTED SITUATION BY MIDDLE AGED woman [illegible] housework or chamber work [illegible] 1

BUY A COOK STOVE FOR $7 AT GURLEY'S Third st bet Morrison and Alder. 10atf*

PATENTS PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS [illegible] GEISLER Lawyer [illegible] Bank Building. 27jan*

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK [illegible] small family. Inquire at West Shore Office, cor Second and Yamhill. 1

NOTICE THE CANYON CREEK TANNERY will be closed for repairs from August 12 to August 19. 7a5*

TO MINING MEN—AN EXPERT PROSPECTOR and [illegible] wishes employment. Address Miner care Oregonian. 10a2

YOU CAN GET BOOTS AND SHOES FOR two weeks at BODWELL'S, 281 First st [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED IN WHOLESALE establishment can give good reference. Address D P care Oregonian. 10a2

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED drug clerk references given. Address E. L. care Oregonian. 10a6

FOR RENT — FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first class table board references exchanged. Twelfth and Clay sts. 10a2

WANTED SUIT OF ROOMS AND BOARD IN private family state location. Address Z. Z., care Oregonian. 1

WANTED—STATIONARY ENGINEER. APply at City Foundry cor. Front and Columbia.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT THE KOHLER & CHASE MUSIC HOUSE, 71 Morrison street.

FOR RENT—A 7 ROOM COTTAGE ALSO THE furniture for sale. Inquire at 205 Market st.

WANTED—A GOOD LOCATION TO START meat market. E E WOOD 86 Sixth st. 10a2

FOR RENT $15 HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS ALL new by the 15th. W. Hahn 195 First st. 8a2

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR second work and sewing at 2 3 Alder st. 1

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 130 Grant st. 10atf

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK 214 Mill, cor Ninth st. 8atf*

NEW TO-DAY.

LOTS $100 TO $200 EACH ON VANCOUVER Heights here property in the vicinity of these lots sells for $1000 per acre. They are the best property in the market for the money. STEARNS & HITCHCOCK No 7 Stark st. 8n5

OPENING OF BIDS POSTPONED—BIDS WILL be received for clearing right of way 10 feet in width, and grading roadbed from summit station to city 1 3 10 miles, bids received for clearing and grading separate or combined. Bids opened 19th inst. at 2 P M. The right to reject any or all bids reserved. Inquire West Portland Park Motor Co. Room No 1, I O O F Temple. 9a5*

O'REILLY'S STOVES CROCKERY AND TINware (formerly Deal & O Reilly) the cheapest place in the city to buy your cookstoves and kitchen outfits will not be undersold by anybody for the same class of goods. 2 carloads of the best Eastern stoves just in. Call and see us and save money. Third st between Morrison and Alder. 20jlf*

$10,000 A FINE HALF BLOCK ON I ST Couch addition valuable water front block business and residence property paying good interest. Timber lands and suburban lots in all the best additions on easy terms. A M ELKINS, 34 Washington st. 9a3*

NOTICE—WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATever with the Portland Lumber Company. P O Box 897. Correspondents will please take notice. The Portland Lumbering & Manufacturing Co per S Pennoyer. 20jy1mo*

$1 50 EACH—REPRODUCTIONS FROM original celebrated paintings for a short time only at the Oregon Picture Frame Co's, Abington Building Third st. 7atf*

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE BEST LOcation in the city doing good business, good reasons for selling. Address Lodging House care Oregonian. 10a2

CONCERT AT THE ALBINA WHITE HOUSE, on Williams ave every Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. The Public are cordially invited.

LADY COOK WANTED—CALL AT 290 Fourth st, bet Jefferson and Columbia good wages. 1

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS or approved security. G R DEDMAN 84 2d st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of 3 adults. 248 Columbia st.

BOYS WANTED AT THE AMERICAN DIStrict Telegraph Co. 9a3

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE IN CITY $1000 FRUIT STORE doing business $650. 9 Yamhill st.
PLATO'S AGENCY

$1000 WILL BUY A GOOD PAYING BUSIness first class location. Call at C. PFLUGER 50 Washington st. 8atf

WANTED—PARTY WITH CAPITAL TO ACT as treasurer and take an interest in first-class theatrical travelling company everything complete. Address Manager care Oregonian 7a7

GOOD FURNISHED HOTEL FOR SALE at Castle Rock W T for $2500 $1500 down and the time given for remainder for further particulars call at J C Conger's Store Castle Rock, W T.

$1000. AND LESS—LOTS OF BUSINESS chances everywhere.
PLATO'S AGENCY

FOR SALE—SALOON AND LODGING HOUSE best locality in the city doing a good business will bear looking into reason for selling, business elsewhere. Call or address 188 Third st. 3a7

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A BUSIness of $300 per month stock invoice $1200 will sell on time satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Drugs care Oregonian. 8a4

FOR SALE DRUG STORE IN A GROWING Oregon town will either sell or lease the property. Address Druggist care Oregonian. 31jlf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN AMBITIOUS young man with $500 willing to devote his time to traveling in any portion of the United States or South America to take equal interest in big paying traveling business established [illegible] theatrical [illegible] full value for money. Call at MLR [illegible] Reynolds Hall Morrison st [illegible]

A [illegible] HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED [illegible] 20 per cent per annum. Address A [illegible] First st. [illegible]

WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE [illegible] profit [illegible] $1000. Address [illegible]

$5000 TO INVEST IN LODGING HOUSE [illegible] grocery or in a few [illegible] Yamhill [illegible]
PLATO'S AGENCY

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE OR FOR RENT [illegible] $75 a month [illegible] Abraham 11jlf

$5000 HALF INTEREST IN FIRST-CLASS [illegible] business. First st. [illegible] pay [illegible] part cash easy terms [illegible] trade for real estate. Room 14 [illegible] 1atf

$4000 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN FACtory $600 wanted for mail route $600 buys best paying fruit and cigar stand doing $20 per day lots of other chances. 9 Yamhill st.
PLATO'S AGENCY

HOUSE [illegible] shelving [illegible] boxes [illegible] tables etc [illegible] PRINCE [illegible] Third [illegible] 1

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$2800 FOR A NEW 8 ROOM HOUSE WITH lot 50x100 [illegible] Mt Tabor postoffice [illegible] Apply or address [illegible] Mt Tabor

FARMS FOR SALE SOME GOOD FARMS IN the Willamette valley for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Apply to WM MACMASTER, 46 Second st Portland Oregon. 2atf

HOUSE FOR SALE [illegible] 20TH AND [illegible] Inquire S D SIMS [illegible] 18 [illegible] and Morrison sts from 8:30 to 10 A M [illegible] P M. 9a5

FINE QUARTER BLOCK ON ELECTRIC MOtor line [illegible] $3000 corner lot Stephens addition [illegible] 5 acre tracts east of Mount Tabor 5 minutes walk from motor $400 to $500 per acre choice lot in splendid locality [illegible] a bargain $3000.
TIFFER & STEARNS
Real estate 33 Stark St.
10jyltf

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE WITHIN FIFTY miles of Portland [illegible] 100,000 feet per acre [illegible] Columbia river. Address [illegible] city. 6a7

RANCH FOR RENT OR SALE 1280 ACRES, 4 miles [illegible] the [illegible] wheat ranch [illegible] Apply to E S SMITH [illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF HORSES HARness and two wagons. Address W W WEED, New Era Clackamas Co Or. 6a7

LUMBER—PARTIES WISHING TO BUILD houses [illegible] to their advantage to buy lumber of the Sellwood Sawmill. 27jla

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE upright piano first class instrument nearly new. Address box 5[illegible] city. 31jtf

FOR SALE CHEAP A CONCORD BUGGY [illegible] in first class order and newly upholstered. Address [illegible] care Oregonian. 5a7

FOR SALE THE FURNITURE OF A 9 ROOM [illegible] $[illegible] [illegible] Inquire at [illegible] 28tf

$350 HOUSE [illegible] ROOMS AND BATH NICE [illegible] give buyer [illegible] possession [illegible] block from postoffice [illegible] Yamhill st.
PLATO'S AGENCY

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED FROM BROOKLYN FIFTH ST., East Portland riding pony [illegible] Finder [illegible] return to above address [illegible] reward [illegible] 9a7

LOST A GOLD WATCH [illegible] GOLD STEM [illegible] No. [illegible]605 [illegible] a liberal reward will be paid for return of same to James Harris police station. 8a3

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERS AND naval stores 16 N Front street [illegible]

H. [illegible] BATTIN & CO COMMISSION [illegible] Merchants and Produce Dealers [illegible]

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND produce Merchants Front and [illegible] sts Portland Or

MEYER, WILSON & CO SHIPPING AND commission merchants. Importers of French goods. Agents for White's Cement. New [illegible] Block

C. CASAR & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants 20 North Front street [illegible]

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO, SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 84 Front street corner Ash.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants. Importers of all English goods. Money to loan on mortgage. Cor First and A sts.

WADHAMS & CO, SUCCESSORS TO WADhams & Elliott, wholesale grocers forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland Oregon.

MARK COHN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION merchants, wholesale dealers in produce and provisions. 146 Front st., Esmond block, Portland.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street near Main. Portland Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

FISH, OYSTERS, GAME, POULTRY

MALARKEY & CO (SUCCESSORS TO C. A. MAlarkey) leading house. N W cor Fourth and Morrison sts. Consignments and orders solicited.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING company 92 North First street. Factory in Mc-Millan Addition East Portland.

SEWING MACHINES.

GARRISON'S, 167 THIRD ST AGENCY FOR the Domestic the Household and other leading machines. Pure sperm oil, needles attachments and repair parts. 26tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. R. DEDMAN 84 2d st.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A SMALL GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a child at the Wilson House, 113 N. Second st.

FIRST CLASS BROILER WANTED AT FREImann's restaurant First st. 18jtf

WANTED—NIGHT WATCHMAN OR NIGHT work of any kind by steady man. Write A J care Box 480 East Portland. 9a3

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN FOR city and country work must have a fair education. Apply bet. 8 and 9 A M and 7 and 8 P M. at 71 South Second street, Portland, Or. 30mtf

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO BUY HALF interest in good paying restaurant. Address F, care Oregonian. 4a14

WANTED—TRAVELING MAN FOR STAPLE side line on commission trade established, no samples fast selling goods. Hensinger Sterling Ill.

WANTED—TENANT FOR FARM 15 MILES from Portland on Willamette river. Inquire of Roscoe R. Morrill, Room 6 N E cor 2d & Morrison.

WANTED—3 MEN AND 2 WOMEN TO SOlicit salary $78 per month must deposit $25 and come well recommended. Call or address room 105, Green's Building cor First and Alder sts. 6a1m

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and having business tact and push and good recommendations on salary or commission. 80 Second st, Portland. 14jtf

FIRST CLASS WOODWORKER APPLY C. S. Carriage Works. JOHN WATKIN & CO Fourth and Ash sts. 9a3

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITER GIRL and one good meat cutter at Overland House.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO general housework. 431 Seventh st. 9atf

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework German preferred, good wages will be paid. Call 511 G st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF TWO children. Apply at 215 Yamhill st. in the morning. 8atf

WANTED—SALESMEN EVERYWHERE FOR our Adjustable All Metal Door Plates. (Can sell and deliver at once) made of nickel gold, or solid bronze new goods just out profits large and sales rapid no house canvassing. Write for particulars N Y DOOR PLATE CO Newark N J. 7a7

WANTED—100 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK, graders, tracklayers and teamsters. KINCAID & CO., 108 First st. 14jtf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN POSITION as book keeper or office man or will go on the road with regular line. Address M care Oregonian.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC LADY, A position in some business house willing to work hard. G. G., Oregonian. 9a2

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR GENERAL housework or all kinds of city or country work. Address H V care Oregonian. 9a3

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman 10 years' experience good references given. Address Coachman care Oregonian. 10a3

GERMAN WOMAN EXCELLENT COOK, wants situation in hotel, private boarding house or restaurant best references. Address N O L, Globe hotel. 10a1

WANTED—A SALESLADY OF GOOD ADdress recommendation and tact, teachers preferred, experience not necessary salary or commission. 26 Second st, Portland. 3jltf

A YOUNG MAN, NOT AFRAID OF WORK wishes to obtain a situation of some kind in the city harnessmaking preferred but anything will be accepted. G J care Oregonian. 9a3

SPANISH LADY WANTS LADY PUPILS TO teach the language in private good pianist Italian method best of references. Address C B drawer 59 postoffice. 9a14

WANTED—SITUATION BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper good correspondent pushing reliable business man of extensive general experience highly respectable. Address Willamette care Oregonian.

OFFICE WORK—AN OLD RESIDENT OF THIS city with an extensive acquaintance throughout the Northwest wants a situation where good penmanship is appreciated no objection to bookkeeping. Address W care Wiley B Allen stationer First st.

DRY GOODS—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS goods and [illegible] buyer age about 30 now employed [illegible] Chicago [illegible] coast first-class reference confidential. Address [illegible] 7a2c

A PERMANENT SITUATION ON FARM BY an Illinois man [illegible] work all kinds of machinery and [illegible] carpenter's tools. Address N. C., care Oregonian. 6a5

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TAILORS TO KEEP AWAY FROM Portland as there is a lockout in one of the principal stores. 9a7

WANTED TO TRADE TOP STANDARD [illegible] ing horses [illegible] ranch [illegible] cash. Address 132 First st [illegible] 5a1n

WANTED EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT the rapidly increasing travel between Portland and Linnton has already created a demand for better transportation facilities, which are now being [illegible] Lots are fast passing into second hands where they are held at advanced figures. Many purchasers having already realized handsome profits. Call and find out what is going on there and get in on [illegible] opportunity to see the property before prices advance. The terms are still easy.
BORTHWICK & BATTY
[illegible] Washington st

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS WANTED FOR PORTLAND and to travel salary $12 to $50 per week. Call to [illegible] at 308 [illegible] First st. room 9. 9a2

THE MISSOURI WASHER AFFORDS AGENTS profitable business. It washes dirtiest clothes [illegible] by hot steam without rubbing. Arguments in its favor are numerous and convincing. Easily sold. Sent on two weeks trial to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Write for illustrated circular and terms. J WORTH St. Louis Mo. 6jy138

WANTED—AGENTS AND MERCHANTS TO buy White Enameled Letters, first-class goods at 1½ cent an upright inch. Samples mailed for 10c directions for applying to windows free. THE WHITE LETTER CO., P O. Box 123 Newark N J.

WANTED—TEN AGENTS TO SOLICIT OR [illegible] Every Horse Owner's Cyclopedia the best work on breeding, raising, training, and doctoring by Walsh Harvey Fleming Porter and Count G Lehndorff. The most valuable horse book in existence. Large sales. Write for terms a rare chance. J K GILL & CO Portland. 10a5*

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR THE Centennial Dry Process Letter Copying Outfit. Address [illegible] Second street Portland Oregon. 17atf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Physicians.

DR. HELENA J TRICK, PHYSICIAN AND [illegible] at [illegible] bldg [illegible] 10 to 12 [illegible] 5 to 7 [illegible] 8

DR. A. J. WALKER [illegible] FIRST ST 10 to 12, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9. Diseases of women and children.

J. M. CHALMERS M D MULKEY BLOCK cor Second and Morrison residence 16[illegible] Telephone office 407 residence 41[illegible]

DR. MACMASTER—SPECIALTY CHRONIC diseases surgical diseases and disease of women many years leading surgeon and president of the celebrated Hot Springs, Ark. Rooms [illegible] Morrison [illegible] Hours 8 A M to 5 P M.

Lawyers

BARNETT [illegible] ATTORNEY AND COUNsell at law room 20 Union blk. First and Stark

Artists.

PORTLAND ART SCHOOL OPENS SEPT 1st. Mrs L C Vo[illegible], Miss A [illegible] Smith 160 [illegible]

MRS. J. H. FARCHILD STUDIO 1[illegible] THIRD st [illegible] given [illegible] landscape [illegible]

Architects.

OTTO KLEEMAN ROOM 12 DEKUM BUILDing First and Washington streets.

Music.

COOK'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE WILL REMAIN [illegible]

GUITAR [illegible] VIOLIN PIANO AND MANdolin [illegible] Prof R. A. Smith 189 6th st.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts. Portland Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street Portland.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND [illegible]

UNFURNISHED OR [illegible] rooms, single or en suite suitable for light housekeeping, offices or business. [illegible] location, brick building.

FOR RENT — ROOMS SUITABLE FOR offices, in good locality. 34 Front and Ash.

FOR RENT IN PRIVATE HOUSE—LARGE furnished front room, bath, telephone [illegible] only 125 Eighth st., cor. Alder.

HANDSOME NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 236 Tenth st. 7a7

FURNISHED ROOMS IN BASEMENT—FOR housekeeping; no one with children need apply. 165 Washington.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping to parties without children. [illegible] man st.

FOR RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH modern improvements. Inquire at [illegible]

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping if desired, at 308 Fourth st.

ROOMS NEAR COURTHOUSE—A FEW GENtlemen who can appreciate home like [illegible] in a very nice place can be accommodated. Address 9 Yamhill st.
PLATO'S AGENCY

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS single or suites; also furnished rooms for light housekeeping. The Ladd House, cor. First and Columbia.

FOR RENT—A NEW AND ELEGANT SUITE of furnished rooms. Inquire at No. 88 Sixth st. cor Stark

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, also one front alcove [illegible] references. 189 Twelfth st.

FOR RENT—ONE FRONT BAY WINDOW room, also two side rooms, all newly furnished, 231 Main street between Ninth and Tenth. 11tf

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, first-class table, bath and gas. N. E. cor. Fourth and Jefferson sts.

FOR RENT FOR THE BALANCE OF SEASON A cottage of 6 rooms, furnished [illegible] View, near Stout's North Beach. [illegible] st., cor Eighteenth [illegible]

FOR RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS gas and bath, with or without board [illegible] required. 127 Eighth street [illegible]

FOR RENT — ONE NICELY FURNISHED room for gentleman [illegible] hill street.

WANTED — FOUR GENTLEMEN OR TWO married couples to board [illegible] other boarders [illegible] C. H., care Oregonian.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A GOOD BUSINESS CORNER Fourth and Taylor sts. [illegible] stairs. Inquire at [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLAIRVOYANT—MRS. L. W. HIXES, [illegible] First st., room 6.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER. AGENCY 167½ First st., rooms 10 and 11. 13tfa

DR. SILL'S FAMOUS ELECTRIC BELTS FOR sale by Skidmore & Co, 151 First st. Druggists.

DRUNKENNESS, or the liquor habit positively cured by Dr. Haines' Golden Specific [illegible]

WOVEN WIRE SPRING BEDS, [illegible] F. PARKER, 131 Fifth st. [illegible]

H. G. MACDONALD ACCOUNTANT—CUSTOM house and general broker, 48 First st.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORNwall-on-Hudson. Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., Supt. E. F. Hyatt, Comd't of Cadets.

UMBRELLAS—26 INCH RECOVERED WITH finest gloria, $2 50; silk from $3 75. MERDITH'S, 166 Third st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill.

MIDWIFE—MRS. HENRY [illegible] best of care in cases of confinement [illegible] 87 Third st. bet. Stark and Oak. [illegible]

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS AT THE PORTLAND [illegible] cor Morrison and Second, for Jos. Schlitz's Milwaukee and R. Weinhard's bottle beer. 17jla

MRS SOPHIA SEIP, INDEPENDENT CLAIRvoyant, gives advice daily on all matters and cures the sick. 72½ Morrison. 13tf

SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, Surveying, Archit. Assay. 723 Market st., San Francisco Cal. A VAN DER NAILLEN, Circular.

MRS. E. DePRANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND Teacher of Christian Science, 213 Ninth st., cor. Main. Class instructions $5. Consultation free. 19el

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian from [illegible] of Alder st. 26m H. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

NOTICE TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS—All experienced men in this line who want employment in new boot and shoe factory, call at store Oregon Boot and Shoe Mfg Co., 73 Front st., see Herbert Bradley, on or before July 25. 17jla

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper stock, Old Iron and Metal and kinds, 45 and 47 E st., Portland, Oregon. [illegible]

JOHN WATKIN & CO., OF THE U. S. CARriage Works, at the southeast corner of Fourth and Ash streets, do the finest carriage work in the city. In all their carriages and wagons they use only the best material. They guarantee the best workmanship and their prices are at all times reasonable.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Salmon Extension Mining Company, for the election of directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the company, rooms 8 and 9, Abington building, in the city of Portland, on Wednesday, August 14, 1889, at 2 P M.
S. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
Portland Aug. 5, 1889. 5a1

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE Columbia, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, W T, August 6, 1889. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 2 o'clock A M. September 7, 1889, and then opened, for furnishing and delivery to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, of Cavalry Horses as follows. Fort Sherman, I T 15, Vancouver Barracks, W T 5 and Fort Walla Walla, W. T., 14. Preference given to animals of domestic production, conditions of quality and price being equal and such preference given to animals of American production produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. All information furnished on application here. The U. S. reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, and bids will be considered for a less number than the whole. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked; "Proposal for Cavalry Horses at ———," and addressed to the undersigned.
[illegible] J G C LEE, Major and Chief Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S NOTICE—ADmiralty seizure. The "City of Salem." United States of America, District of Oregon, ss. Whereas a libel hath been filed in the district court of the United States, for the district of Oregon, on the first day of August, 1889 by Mr. Paul R. Deady, proctor, on behalf of M. Beno and L. Beno, partners as E. Beno & Co in a cause of contract civil and maritime, against the vessel "City of Salem, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and praying the usual process and monition of the court that all persons interested in said vessel her tackle, apparel and furniture, may be cited to appear and answer the premises, and all due proceedings being had, that the said vessel may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds thereof distributed according to law. Therefore, in pursuance of said monition under the seal of the said court to me directed and delivered, on the first day of August, A D 1889 I do hereby give notice generally unto all persons having or pretending to have any right title or interest in the said vessel, called the "City of Salem" her tackle apparel and furniture, to appear before the said court, in the city of Portland, in said district on the second day of September, 1889 (if the same be a court day or else on the next court day thereafter,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to answer the said libel, and to make known their allegations in that behalf.
Dated at Portland, in said district, this second day of August, A. D. 1889.
JOHN MYERS,
United States Marshal for the District of Oregon.
PAUL R. DEADY, Proctor for Libelants.

MACHINISTS.

CITY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP [illegible] HONEYMAN & CO., First and Columbia sts. [illegible]

WOLFF & ZWICKER, MACHINISTS, COR. Front and Third sts.—Housework, doors, [illegible] cutters and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADLERY, HARNESS, HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST. Importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1851 Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON BORGESON & CO., [illegible] street, Portland, Or

[illegible]
—IS THAT OF—

HENRY HEWETT & CO.,

30 NORTH FRONT ST. - - - - - - - - - - - - PORTLAND, OREGON

Sole Agents for the Following Old and Sterling Companies:

Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool.	Lancashire Insurance Co. of Manchester.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Norwich	German American Insurance Co. of New York.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co of London and Edinburg	Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. of San Francisco
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. of London and Liverpool.	Commercial Insurance Co. of San Francisco.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.	New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

$450,000 in U. S. Bonds deposited with the State Treasurer of Oregon for security of Policy Holders.

Total Cash Assets Represented, - - - - - - $88,000,000.00

About three quarters of a million dollars paid in cash and being paid by the above companies in Seattle, Ellensburgh and Spokane Falls.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid by Henry Hewett & Co.

30 North Front Street, Between B and C Streets.

HENRY HEWETT. F. ALLEYNE [illegible]

OMS AND OFFICES.

T PARTLY FURNISHED
suite; suitable for light house-
ness, 229½ First street, central.
ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OF-
ty. 34 Front and Ash. 6a7
PRIVATE HOUSE—LARGE
m, bath, telephone; gentlemen
cor. Alder.
LY FURNISHED ROOMS AT
MS IN BASEMENT FOR
one with children need apply.
NISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT
ties without children. 8 Sher-
5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH
ents. Inquire at 425 Seventh.
NISHED ROOMS FOR GEN-
ed rooms for housekeeping, 17
st.
R HOUSE—A FEW GEN-
preciate home life and comforts
n be accommodated. Address
PLATO'S AGENCY.
ELY FURNISHED ROOMS
also furnished rooms for house
ouse, cor. First and Columbia.
W AND ELEGANT SUITE
a. Inquire at No. 90 Sixth st.
WLY FURNISHED ROOMS.
cove unfurnished; highest refer-
E FRONT BAY WINDOW
le rooms, all newly furnished.
ween Ninth and Tenth.

OOMS WITH BOARD.

LY FURNISHED FRONT
table, bath and gas. N. E. cor.
THE BALANCE OF SEASON—
oms, furnished complete, at the
North Beach. Apply at 335 B
to 9 A. M., and 3 to 7 P. M.
WLY FURNISHED ROOMS,
or without board; reference
h street, near Washington.
NE NICELY FURNISHED
on, also table board, at 174 Yam-
B., GENTLEMEN, OR TWO
s to board; nice rooms, with all
the comforts of a home. Address

OUSES AND STORES.

OOD BUSINESS CORNER ON
for sts; also six nice rooms up
Eighth and Morrison.

IAL NOTICES.

MRS. J. W. MINER, No. 229½
D TYPEWRITER AGENCY
rooms 10 and 11.
OUS ELECTRIC BELTS FOR
re & Co., 151 First st., Druggists.
of the liquor habit positively
ines' Golden Specific. Druggists.
SPRING BEDS. GEORGE M.
Fifth st. Trade supplied.
LD. ACCOUNTANT—CUSTOM
eral broker, 48 First st.
LITARY ACADEMY, CORN
Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M.,
Comd't of Cadets.
3 INCH DISCOVERED WITH
50; silk from $2 75; M. Kell-
st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill.
S. HENRY MILLER RETI-
are in cases of confinement. No.
ark and Oak.
RDERS AT THE PORTLAND
nd Second, for Jos. Schlitz's Mil-
lhard's bottle beer.
EIP, INDEPENDENT CLAIR-
advice daily on all matters, and
Morrison.
Mechanical, Mining Engineering,
lt, Assay. 723 Market, San Fran-
R DER NAILLEN, Circular.
ANS, METAPHYSICIAN AND
ristian Science, 238 Ninth st., con-
ctions 35. Consultation free.
ILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN
arrest and conviction of any person
Daily or Sunday Oregonian south
D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.
OT AND SHOE MAKERS—ALL
on in this line who want employ-
and shoe factory, call or address
Shoe Mfg Co., 73 Front st., care
n or before July 25.
SON & CO. HAVE BEEN AP-
or the purchase of rag stock for the
Paper Co., and are prepared to pur-
gs, Burlaps, Manila rope and all
per stock. Old Iron and Metal of all
st., Portland, Oregon.
S & CO., OF THE U. S. CAR-
at the southeast corner of Fourth
do the finest carriage work in the
arriages and wagons they use only
They guarantee the best work
prices are at all times reasonable.
S MEETING.—THE ANNUAL
stockholders of the Sullivan Ex-
ompany, for the election of directors
usiness as may come before the
ld at the offices of the company,
ington building, in the city of Port-
ay, August 14, 1889, at 3 P. M.
S. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
5, 1889.
ERS DEPARTMENT OF THE
fice of Chief Quartermaster, Van-
W. T., August 6, 1889. Sealed
cate, will be received here until 11
mber 7, 1889, and then opened,
d delivery to the Quartermaster's
Army, of Cavalry Horses as fol-
man, I. T., 6; Vancouver Barracks,
Walla Walla, W. T., 10. Prefer-
als of domestic production, condi-
nd price being equal; and such pref-
nimals of American production pro-
cific coast to the extent of the con-
d by the public service there. All
ished on application here. The U.
ght to reject the whole or any part
ed, and bids will be considered for a
the whole. Envelopes containing
be marked: "Proposal for Cavalry
nd addressed to the undersigned.
E, Major and Chief Quartermaster.
TES MARSHAL'S NOTICE.—AD-
re. The "City of Salem." United
, District of Oregon, ss. Whereas,
n filed in the district court of the
r the district of Oregon, on the 31st
889, by Mr. Paul R. Deady, proctor,
Benn and L. Benn, partners as H.
cause of contract, civil and mari-
vessel "City of Salem, her tackle,
ure, and praying the usual process
the court that all persons interested
e tackle, apparel and furniture, may
r and answer the premises, and all
being had, that the said vessel may
sold and the proceeds thereof dis-
g to law. Therefore, in pursuance
under the seal of the said court, to
elivered, on the first day of August,
hereby give notice generally unto
or pretending to have any right,
n the said vessel, called the "City of
le, apparel and furniture, to appear
court, in the city of Portland, in said
second day of September, 1889 (if it
or then on the next court day there-
ck in the forenoon of said day, then
wer the said libel, and to make
tions in that behalf.
ations in said district, this second day
1889. JOHN MYERS,
Marshal for the District of Oregon.
ADY, Proctor for Libellants.

MACHINISTS.

ORY AND MACHINE SHOP, L.
N & CO., First and Columbia sts.
WICKER, MACHINISTS, COR. F
ts.—Housework, doors, Railings, Iron
chinery of all descriptions, planing
nds to order.

HER AND FINDINGS.

K, SADLERY, HARNESS, HARD-
ront st., Portland, Or.
RADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST.
of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods and
Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

ESALE DRUGGISTS.

SHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED
land, Or.

ASE MANUFACTURERS.

RGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT
land, Or.

T & CO.,
- - PORTLAND, OREGON.

ng Companies:
e Insurance Co. of Manchester
American Insurance Co. of
Fund Insurance Co. of San
al Insurance Co. of San Fran
and Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Treasurer of Oregon
rs.
- - $88,000,000.00
cash and being paid by the
and Spokane Falls.
Henry Hewett & Co.
d C Streets.
ALLEYNE BECH.

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

After Many Years.—Mr. Charles Thornton, who is a member of the "Paymaster" company, now playing at New Park theater, revisits Portland after a long absence. Mr. Thornton was a member of the old stock company that "held the boards" at Oro Fino theater, nearly twenty years ago. Among that company may be mentioned a number of the old-timers — the most of whom have passed from the active stage of life—F. M. Bates, Mrs. F. M. Bates, James Vinson, William Barry, William Ellerton, Pierpont Thayer, Ned Thayer, J. B. Robinson, Richard Clinton, Annie Pixley, Minnie Pixley, John Wilson, Billy Hamilton, Ted Melville, Kallie Cummins, Miss Meredith, Mattie Fields, Jennie Mandeville, and others. Mr. Thornton left Portland in 1869, and since that time has visited the Pacific coast only a few times. Marvelous changes have been wrought in Portland during his long absence. He left it a little, straggling village, and returns to find it a fine, wealthy and rapidly-expanding city. Mr. Thornton is greatly impressed with the beauty and prospects of this city. He will leave with the company for the Sound Sunday evening. From the Sound the company will proceed East.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Mr. E. W. McCaslin, general secretary of the Forty-eighth street railroad department of the Chicago Association, will address the 4 o'clock meeting at the association rooms on Sunday afternoon. A collection will be taken for the association at Spokane Falls who lost all they had in the fire of last Sunday. Reverend David Wetzell, of the Christian church, will address the plaza meeting at 6:30 P. M., on Sunday. A chorus of male voices will lead the singing. The meeting last Sunday was a success in every particular and the association purposes to keep them up as long as the weather remains favorable. Everyone is welcome at this meeting.

A Bad Hole.—There is a very ugly hole in the Belgian pavement near the corner of Pine and Front streets, which the superintendent of streets or chief of police, or whoever is authorized to look after such matters, should attend to without delay. The hole is nearly round, about two or three feet across and nearly eighteen inches deep. A steam fire engine, hack, buggy or coupe driven rapidly over the hole would be certain to sustain some damage—a broken spring or fractured axle. The sudden and violent lurch would probably throw a driver from his seat. It should be repaired at once.

Captain Kellogg's Service. — Captain Charles H. Kellogg, whose death was announced a few days ago, was one of the best-known men in the river service. He was at one time captain of the steamer Senator, which blew up in front of the city a number of years ago, and also "held the wheel" on the E. N. Cooke. He had been on the river twenty-two years, during which time he was associated in business with his father and brother. Captain Kellogg was a favorite with the steamboat men, who are deeply pained on account of his death.

It Still Goes On.—People do not appear to profit anything by experience in the way of fires in the woods. There is a state law on that subject, and every year the fire gets loose, burns up hundreds of cords of woods and destroys a great deal of valuable timber. Houses, barns and fences also go up in flames and smoke every season. This year is just like every other one. The loss will probably be as heavy as last season or the one preceding. This seems to be a case where age and experience bring no wisdom.

Notice. — The celebrated Brownsville Woolen Mills goods are offered at reduced prices at their depot, No. 140 First st., under the Gilman house. J. M. Moyer & Co. having purchased the entire business of the woolen mills here in Portland, are now offering full and complete lines of all wool goods at prices never before heard of. Special sale of men's and boys' suits to-day, No. 140 First street, corner of Alder. All goods marked in plain figures.

A Chance for Relief.—A young child of Mrs. Rasmussen, who lives in the western part of the city died of diphtheria Thursday. Another child is ill but it is not known if the cause of sickness is diphtheria. The family is not in the best of circumstances. Their only means of support is a cow which was purchased with money contributed by the employes of The Oregonian a few years ago.

Thieves Ransack a House.—A few nights ago thieves entered the house of C. H. Carter on K street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, and ransacked it. They helped themselves to edibles and carried off a stock of tea and provisions. They found $2 in Mr. Carter's pocket and took his wife's gold watch and hung it on a gate post in front of the house, where it was found the next morning.

Laid at Rest.—The funeral of Miss Lizzie Thoany was held from the undertaking rooms of George H. River at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large concourse of relatives and friends, some having come from a distance, were present, and at the close of the services accompanied the remains to Riverview cemetery, where the burial took place. There were fifteen hacks in line.

Mr. Arthur Wilson interviewed, again says: "In spite of the heavy losses from general conflagrations at Seattle, Ellensburgh and Spokane Falls, the 'Home Mutual Insurance Company' continues to pay its regular monthly dividend of 1 per cent. a month," (and refers his friends to its notice in this issue) which makes the 167th consecutive time it has done so.

Sunday on the Beach.—The tide will be just right for bathing. Remember the Lurline leaves Taylor-street dock at 8 Saturday night, and the Undine at 10. Special connections with the steamer Gen. Canby at 7 Sunday morning. Special train at Ilwaco to connect with Gen. Canby. This will give passengers more time on the beach than any other line.

Sold Lots of Them.—That's what they did at J. Selling & Co.'s handkerchief sale yesterday. Sale continues until to-night. In addition they offer 300 dozen of linen Doyles at 33c per dozen. All the balance of those Oregon City suits at $12. The line is badly broken, but you may be lucky enough to find your size. Fine line of hosiery on center table.

Free Entertainment.—The pupils of the drawing department of the Turn Verein, will give a free exhibition and entertainment at Turner hall Sunday evening. The work of the different classes will be exhibited, and an interesting programme, consisting of musical and literary exercises has been prepared to while away the rest of the evening.

Feast of St. Lawrence.—To-morrow the feast of St. Lawrence will be celebrated at St. Lawrence church, corner Third and Sherman streets. "Farmer's Mass" in B flat will be rendered, and the well-known tenor, Professor N. E. Skinner, will sing as an offertory, Henry Panofka's "O Salutaris."

Injured at a Quarry.—An Austrian named Sannovitch was injured at Hinkle's quarry, near Fisher's landing yesterday. A large stone fell upon his left leg and crushed it from the knee downward, so that it may have to be amputated. Sannovitch was taken to Vancouver for treatment.

In Excellent Condition.—A large drove of cattle were driven along up Front street last evening about 7 o'clock. The stock came from east of the mountains, and were doubtless intended principally for the Portland market. The cattle were mostly young and in excellent condition.

Now's Your Chance.—Lightning process for taking photographs. Photographs taken in cloudy weather as well as in fair. Four days longer; $6-a-dozen cabinet photographs at $2. Gallery open on Sunday, N street, East Portland. Professor G. L. Eastman.

The Marine Band Concert Postponed.—The free concert to have been given at Mount Tabor to-night by the Marine band, has been postponed, but will in all probability be given in the near future.

Don't Fail to visit the matinee to-day at the New Zoo Museum, corner Seventh and Morrison streets, at 2 P. M. Grand concert by McKanlass Colored Concert Company.

Grand Ball at Armory hall, Albina, by the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, Tuesday evening August 13.

Iced Sugar Wafers, Biscmarck Biscuits and Thon Marine, at L. S. Mayer, 70 Morrison.

Magnificent Peaches.—Mr. J. M. G. Kallich, who lives over on the Columbia slough, has left at this office a box of magnificent peaches. They are of what is known as the Foster variety. In size, richness and delicacy of flavor, these peaches are unsurpassed. Mr. Kallich has raised large quantities of these delicious peaches on his farm.

Received Sad News—Mr. Sidney C. Catching, book-keeper for E. D. White, received a dispatch from Canyonville this evening, stating that his father was accidentally killed there yesterday afternoon.

Notice.—The O. R. & N. Co.'s steamer R. R. Thompson will leave Ash street wharf at 10 P. M. to-day (Saturday), for Astoria and Ilwaco. A. L. Maxwell, G. P. & F. A.

$2 Per Dozen for cabinet photographs today at Watson's. Mr. Watson gives his personal attention to each sitting. 225 First street.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

The Spokane Falls Relief Committee Short $2000—They Intend Making Another Call for Contributions.

A meeting of the committee soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by fire at Spokane Falls, was held at the office of I. R. Dawson yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Present, Messrs. Benj. I. Cohen, Frank Zan, W. S. Sibson, Ed. McKee, Chas. F. Beebe, G. A. Mooney and D. D. Oliphant.

The dispatch published in The Oregonian yesterday, which was received from Mr. C. H. Dodd, who is in Spokane Falls, was read and discussed at considerable length. The articles called for, with the exception of tents, and they are not obtainable, have been purchased and were to have been shipped yesterday, but owing to some misunderstanding between the committee and railroad company they were delayed and will not be forwarded until this morning.

The proposition of Manager John Cordray next came up for consideration. On the proposition being read it was unanimously accepted and Mr. J. Mooney appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Cordray and make arrangements for the price of admission to be charged and the sale of tickets. The entire proceeds of next Tuesday's presentation of "East Lynne" at the Musee and Theatre will be donated to the relief fund.

Treasurer Cohen's report of the funds thus far collected showed that there is but about $5500 in the treasury whereas there has been about $7500 expended for tents, blankets, provisions, etc., which have been forwarded to Spokane Falls. This leaves the committee about $2000 short, the shipment to be made to-day costing about that sum. If the dispatch received from Mr. Dodd had not arrived the committee would have been able to meet their liabilities with the funds now on hand. All that now remains for them to do is to make another canvass. Several who subscribed $50 to the fund signified their willingness of giving more should it be needed.

One of the committeemen said: "There are a number of wealthy people who have given nothing. One banker will give I think $250. A couple of millionaires of Portland have not as yet given a cent. They must contribute their share. We are going to work the ground all over again."

The committee do not anticipate any trouble in raising the necessary $2000, in fact they are confident that if needed, as much more can be easily had.

Mr. Oliphant telegraphed to General Gibbon, asking him if he could spare any tents for the Spokane sufferers. The general replied that he could, as he had received from Seattle 200 of the tents loaned that city in her distress, but that he would have to telegraph to Washington for permission to again loan the tents. He will, no doubt, receive a favorable reply.

The following has been addressed to the employes of H. B. Litt & Co.:

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 9.

To the Employes of H. B. Litt, City—*Ladies and Gentlemen:* At a meeting of the Spokane relief committee, held this day, I was instructed to acknowledge your very generous donation of $49 for the relief of the sufferers. The committee feels that this donation is especially commendable, coming as it does from those who earn their daily bread by their daily labor, and whose generous hearts and warm impulses urge them to extend a helping hand to those less fortunate than themselves.

Trusting that the good you now do may be returned to you fourfold, I am on behalf of the committee, yours very truly,

BENJAMIN I. COHEN, Secretary.

Yesterday $15 additional was left at The Oregonian business office. The fund now stands:

Previously reported	$353
D. J. Moore	5
Dr. C. B. Carlton	10
Total	$368

THE THEATRICAL RELIEF.

TICKETS FOR "THE PAYMASTER" PERFORMANCES BEING RAPIDLY DISPOSED OF—MR. CORDRAY'S BENEFIT.

Another large audience witnessed the performance of the "Paymaster" at the New Park Theatre last night and at the same time aided to swell the fund for the relief of the Spokane sufferers. It is impossible to estimate the number of tickets sold up to date but as all returns will be made this evening the amount will be announced in to-morrow's Oregonian, and present indications point to its reaching quite a considerable sum. It should be borne in mind that the engagement closes to-day with a family matinee at 2 P. M. and the evening performance to-night at 8 P. M. All tickets sold can be exchanged for either performance without extra charge and those who have not already purchased tickets, should avail themselves of this the last opportunity.

The magnificent gold watch and chain offered as a prize by Mr. J. P. Howe, Mr. Duncan B. Harrison and Manager Edward L. Bloom, of the "Paymaster" company, to the person selling the most benefit tickets, is on exhibition at Hoyt's music store, and reflects great credit on the donors for their liberality in purchasing so splendid a gift. The bulk of the tickets sold so far have been disposed of by the police, and too much credit cannot be given Chief Parrish and his men for the energetic manner in which they have pushed the sale of these tickets.

The fact should be borne in mind that the usual prices of the theater prevail; that there has been no increase on account of the benefit, and that half of the proceeds of the sale of the tickets goes to swell the relief fund.

THE THEATER-MUSEE BENEFIT.

The following has been received by Mr. Cordray from the relief committee:

PORTLAND, Or., August 9 1889.

Messrs. John F. Cordray and Russell A. Jewel, City.—*Gentlemen:* Your communication of the 7th inst. to this committee was considered in a meeting held this morning. Your very kind proposition to give the entire receipts of one night's performance for the benefit of the Spokane Falls sufferers was unanimously accepted with hearty thanks. Mr. G. A. Mooney has been appointed a sub-committee to confer with you as to the details. We will leave the entire charge of the house in your hands, feeling fully satisfied that you are more competent to deal with it than we are.

The play had better be liberally advertised, the expense of such advertising to be taken out of the proceeds of the benefit.

Mr. Mooney will see you and arrange all other matters, and with many thanks, we are, yours very truly,

SPOKANE FALLS RELIEF COMM.

By BENJAMIN I. COHEN, Secretary.

The price of admission to the Theater-Musee on the night of the benefit will be 50 cents. Tickets entitle the holder to admission to both the musee and theater. There will be no distinction in regard to seats. Upon early application to the box office, however, seats will be reserved.

It has been suggested that any ladies who feel inclined to help Spokane Falls out call on Mr. Cordray and get a supply of tickets which they can dispose of among their friends. Any societies or organizations can also have tickets by making their wants known at the theater.

Tickets will be found on sale at Lownsdale, Wheeler & Co., Skidmore's drug store, Sichel & Myers's cigar store, J. D. Meyer's cigar store, Ockerman's drug store, Sixth and Washington streets, Gunst's cigar store, A. Roberts's and all the leading hotels.

BRIEF MENTION.

Moonlight boating at the Stark street boathouse.

What might have saved Seattle? One of Z. T. Wright's Lindgren Fire Engines. They can be seen at the foot of Morrison street. Every family should have one.

If you searched the world over you could not find a restaurant that would in any way excel the New York.

"Cleopatra"—Haggard's new novel; price 25c, at Ed Dekum's, 49 Washington street.

THE BODY FOUND FLOATING.

The Remains of Philip Hager Recovered From the River at an Early Hour Yesterday Morning.

The body of Philip Hager, who was drowned by falling from the new railroad bridge at an early hour Monday morning, was recovered yesterday at 5 o'clock A. M. The body was seen floating under the bridge by the watchman on the steamer Idaho. He communicated the discovery to Charles O. Hagan, another employe of the vessel, who procured a rope and secured the body until a small rowboat came to his assistance. The body was towed to the shore and afterwards taken to the morgue by the coroner.

An inquest was held on the remains at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Philip Hager, the father of the unfortunate boy, identified the remains by the clothing, the features having become unrecognizable. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning, and the remains were interred in Lone Fir cemetery later in the evening.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 9, 1889.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Ch'ge last 12 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	Rain fall inch	State of Weather.
Portland	29.94	—02	70	NW	T	Smoky
Olympia	29.98	—02	68	N	.00	PtyCldy
Roseburg	29.98	—02	78	NW	.00	Cloudl'ss
Red Bluff	29.86	—01	92	S	.00	Cloudl'ss
Sacramento	29.88	—02	88	S	.00	Cloudl'ss
Eureka	30.02	04	54	N	.00	Cloudy
Walla Walla	29.90		80	SW	.00	Cloudl'ss
Canby	30.02	00	56	N	.00	Cloudy

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time.	Bar.	Tem	Rlv. Hum.	Direc of Wind	Vlo of Wind	Rain.	Wthr.
5 A. M.	29.96	56	97	SW	lt.	.00	Cldls
5 P. M.				NW	5	T	Smky

Maximum temperature, 74; minimum temperature, 58; hight of river at 5 A. M., 3.8 feet; change in past 24 hours 0.1 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since 1st.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1889.
Temperature	66	66	00	—7	675
Precipitation	.02	T	—.02	—.19	—14.15

PASSENGER LISTS.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford yesterday: C. F. Mathews, wife and daughter, T. A. Mathews, Miss Garrison, Miss Galvin, W. T. Purkins, Mrs. Berring, Miss Roper, W. T. Hume, W. G. Grady, G. W. Fanning and wife, P. O. Phenheimer, W. H. Topmore and wife, Mrs. Stuart, G. B. Moffit and wife, G. B. Hart, S. Heitshu, T. Lawrence, D. Malcom, H. H. Mitchell, C. H. Cabon, F. A. Frances, Mrs. Kelsey and two children, H. Weizel and wife, R. H. McCrea, Miss Simmons, Miss A. Simmons, Mr. Berring, F. F. Stephen, C. M. Sheldon, J. Grant, Miss Jones, Mrs. Williams, J. H. Daniels and wife, E. Gray, E. A. Galland, A. J. Brandenstein, H. Morgan, T. A. Norris, T. W. Armstrong, E. F. Smark, wife and two children, E. P. Whiting, D. Freeze, T. C. Kays, T. J. Lee, and forty-one second class.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Menedoka, August 9: L. C. Faber, C. T. Clough, L. C. Weber, A. L. Callias, Miss May Prentiss, Mrs. W. J. Galbraith, Mrs. William Stewart, Mrs. R. Morris and child, and eighty-two second class.

A. FELDENHEIMER,
Leading Jeweler.

LARGEST STOCK OF
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
IN THE NORTHWEST.
Jewelry of All Descriptions Manufactured to Order.
COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED.
A. FELDENHEIMER.
COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS. Portland, Oregon.

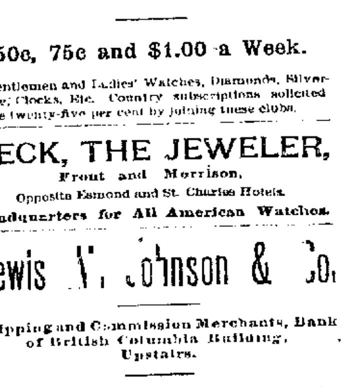
—THE—
RELIABLE JEWELER,
63 First st., bet. Oak and Pine.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.
POSITIVELY
—— No Goods Misrepresented. ——

—BY THE—
New York Jewelry Co.,
107 First Street, Portland.
50c, 75c and $1.00 a Week.
Gentlemen and Ladies' Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Clocks, Etc. Country subscriptions solicited. Save twenty-five per cent by joining these clubs.

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.

Lewis ... Johnson & Co.
Shipping and Commission Merchants, Bank of British Columbia Building, Upstairs.

Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana: Royal Baking Powder Co., Kingsford's Oswego Starch, Babbitt's Soaps, Saleratus, Lye and Potash, Kinney Bros.' Cigarettes, Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Shrewsbury Catsup, Diamond Match Co., New York Condensed Milk Co., Eagle and Crown Brands, Burnett's Extracts, Cunningham & De Fourier's English Canned Meats.



ROT AND MILDEW PROOF.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Folding Hose Reels, California Lawn Sprinklers.
W. F. BOWERS & CO.
91 and 93 Front St., Portland, Or.

TOOTHACHE
Stopped instantly with Schwartz's Dentifix. It does not burn the mouth. Sold by all druggists.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Wholesale Druggists. Agents.

F. W. FREHN, Dentist,
54 Union Block,
Entrance Stark Street.

We have them. The neatest, nobbiest styles ever brought here. The most complete lines of business and dress suits yet shown.

Don't imagine for an instant that because we only sell the best quality of clothing that's made, that our prices are high; on the contrary, you'll find that our prices are as low and perhaps lower than greatly inferior Clothing is sold for elsewhere.

See Our Corner Window.

Balbriggan
Underwear

We have a large stock of summer weight French Balbriggan undershirts and drawers, which we sell at the price of domestic goods, namely $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 per suit. Also lines of summer Merino and All-Wool in summer weight. Prices $2.00, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 per suit.

In French Flannels, Fancy Silk Stripes and Pure Silk. Prices $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00. These goods are first-class in quality and stylish in pattern. We think it the prettiest line shown in the city.

Call and see our line and if we don't sell you we will have nothing to say.

The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest.

POPULAR
Clothiers and Hatters.
Corner First and Morrison Streets.

Eighth Week
—— OF OUR GRAND ——

SUMMER SUITS---They are still going without reserve. We are selling them at cost. Ten days more and our store will be finished. Now is your time to buy Clothing cheap. Such bargains never before offered in this city. We have novelties in Steamer Caps suitable for the Seasde.

Corner First and Morrison.

The Yaquina Deep Sea Fishing Company, being now in working order, desire to correspond with fish dealers, hotels, etc., throughout the Pacific northwest with a view of receiving and filling orders for deep sea fish. Address

LUTHER MADDOCKS,
General Manager Y. D. S. F. Co.
Portland, Or.

We will continue, at the same greatly reduced prices, our SPECIAL SALE of Wraps, Cloaks, Ulsters, Shawls, Blouse Waists, Wrappers and Parasols, during this week, and will also add to this list a choice line of Foreign and Domestic Satines at 10c, 17c and 25c per yard. and a lot of All-Wool Dress Goods, 36 inches wide, at 25c per yard.

We are thoroughly in earnest about this sale, and therefore have made the prices right.

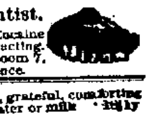
ASK FOR THE
+STANDARD + PATTERNS+
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FIRST ST., COR. TAYLOR.

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE
THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.
"CARTE BLANCHE," (WHITE LABEL) A Magnificent Rich Wine.
"GRAND VIN SEC," (BROWN LABEL) Perfection of a Dry Wine.
See that every Bottle bears the private Label of
MACONDRAY & CO.
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast

UNCLE MYERS
The Well-Known Money Lender, Has Removed Temporarily to
NO. 209 FIRST ST.
Between Taylor and Salmon.
Money Loaned at Low Rates on
Watches + Jewelry + Diamonds,
ETC., ETC.
Will Remove to New Store, 165 First St., Sept. 20.

CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist,
Vitalized air a specialty. Cocaine and Electricity for painless extracting. Fine gold work a specialty. Room 7, Union Block. First street entrance.



EPPS'S COCOA for breakfast, grateful, comforting made simply with boiling water or milk

---

GENERAL
194 First Street. HARDWARE Write for Prices.
ELECTRICAL GOODS.
FISHING TACKLE.
PEACH AND PLUM
Garden Hose and Sprinklers.

NOW LANDING:
Ex "Nagpore," from London direct,
K. B. & S. PORTLAND CEMENT
For Sale by
BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

SEE THE BEAUTIFUL GILT WALL PAPER offered by FREEBORN & CO. at 30 cents per double roll. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third st.

HOTELS.

THE OREGON, ASHLAND, OR. NEW THREE story fire-proof brick; all modern improvements elegantly furnished. HELM & BEEBE, Proprietors

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 165 First St.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200·202·204·206·FIRST·ST,
6 AND 8·TAYLOR·ST.

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

Three Days' Sale

Attend the Great Sale of

EMBROIDERIES!

We have secured about 5000 PIECES OF EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS at 'way below regular prices, and purpose to give our customers the benefit of our purchase for the next three days, as this is more embroidery than we have room for. This will be the first, last and only chance you will have of securing the most wonderful bargains ever offered in the embroidery line.

Embroideries at 5c Per Yard.
Embroideries at 6c Per Yard.
Embroideries at 8c Per Yard.
Embroideries at 10c Per Yard.
Embroideries at 12 1-2c Per Yard.
Embroiceries at 15c Per Yard.
Embroideries at 17 1-2c Per Yard.
Embroideries at 20c Per Yard.
Embroideries at 25c Per Yard.

If you will double the above prices you will have just about the prices usually asked for the lines of embroidery we have on sale. Our Embroideries at 12½c, 15c, 17½c and 20c per yard are wonderful bargains.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

All of our $2.00 Royal Imprime Silks will be slaughtered the balance of this week for $1.00 PER YARD.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

PURE LINEN TOWELS—100 dozen extra fine OATMEAL TOWELS, 22 by 44 inches in size, will be given away for 25 CENTS EACH.

SEERSUCKERS AND BATISTES—Our entire line is at your disposal the balance of this week for SEVEN CENTS PER YARD.

All other Wash Fabrics at bedrock prices to close.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN'S CALF SHOES—We will offer line a of Gent's Calf Shoes, in button, lace or congress styles, in tipped or plain toe, AT $2.50 EACH.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE
200·202·204·206·FIRST·ST,
6 AND 8·TAYLOR·ST.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

CHAPTERS OF THE HISTORY OF 1864.

The August chapter of the *Century* Life of Lincoln deals largely with the democratic national convention of 1864, which placed McClellan, the candidate of the pseudo-war democracy, upon a peace platform whose only plank that stood for anything but bombastic party war-whoops was written and finally forced by main strength into the platform by Vallandigham, the brains, the courage, the voice and the hand of the peace-at-any-price democracy of the North. It was fortunate for the country that the rank and file of Vallandigham's party were so contemptibly beneath him in intelligence, intellect, eloquence and courage. He was the one man of the whole peace democracy who knew exactly what he wanted, knew how to express in forcible and intelligible language what he wanted, and had the zeal and infatuation of a born insurrectionist leader. Vallandigham was a general without an army; he had the teeth and claws of a lion but unfortunately for his cause was the lion leader of an army of creatures that were jackasses both in courage and capacity, fellows who tried to pose as lions but forgot that lions never bray. Here is the resolution written by Vallandigham and forced by him upon his party:

> *Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the constitution, itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the states, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the states.

This is a distinct proposition of surrender to the Confederates, and Lincoln, who up to this hour had despaired of re-election, recognized that denunciation of this resolution must be the keynote of the republican campaign. It was the utterance of an able, sincere and therefore dangerous mind, who would be sure by his force, zeal and intellectual energy to rule McClellan's administration, rather than amiable utterers of eloquent abstractions concerning the Union, like Seymour, of New York. Lincoln knew that Vallandigham, not Seymour, Belmont, Guthrie, Tilden & Co., was the dangerous man, because he was a sincere, frank fanatic, determined to make peace with the South on its own terms, while Seymour, Tilden & Co. were worried chiefly over the fact that if Lincoln saved the Union, rather than McClellan, it would be a cold day for the democratic party. Vallandigham did not care about either party as a war party. McClellan, waging war for the Union, at the head of a democratic administration, would have been just as odious as Lincoln, and it was for this reason that he insisted upon inserting "the surrender" plank into the platform of his party. If McClellan repudiated that plank he did not want him to win, for he did not want a war president, and if McClellan did not repudiate this surrender plank, his own (Vallandigham's) absolute surrender peace policy would rule the administration.

Detestable as were Vallandigham's principles, it must be confessed that he saw the situation from his standpoint with clearness and acted with admirable promptness and courage to force his policy upon the national convention of his party in 1864. He did not want a mere change of administrations so that a democratic rather than a republican war president should close the war as Lincoln and Grant did finally with a clap of thunder; he wanted a "peace" president, and he forced into the platform a "surrender" plank, whose presence pledged the party and its candidate to peace. Of course he knew that McClellan could accept the nomination and repudiate this "surrender" plank, but he also knew that once elected McClellan would by force of events become a peace-at-any-price president, and if McClellan could not be elected on this peace-at-any-price platform he did not care what became of McClellan. Nor did Vallandigham reckon without his host. Toward the end of August, 1864, the political situation had become one of such general gloom and depression that not only Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Horace Greeley, Salmon P. Chase, Murat Halsted and William C. Bryant despaired of Lincoln's re-election, but Lincoln himself despaired of it, for on the 23d of August, 1864, he wrote the following memorandum:

> This morning, as for several days past, it seems exceedingly probable that this administration will not be reelected. Then it will be my duty to so co-operate with the president-elect as to save the Union between the election and the inauguration, as he will have secured his election on such ground that he cannot possibly save it afterwards.

He then folded and pasted the sheet in such manner that its contents could not be read, and as the cabinet came together he handed this paper to each member successively, requesting them to write their names across the back of it. On the 11th of November, 1864, the president opened and read this memorandum as given above, and said:

"You will remember that this was written at the time, six days before the Chicago nominating convention, when as yet we had no adversary and seemed to have no friends. I then solemnly resolved on the course of action indicated in this paper. I resolved, in case of the election of General McClellan, being certain that he would be the candidate, that I would see him and talk matters over with him. I would say: 'General, the election has demonstrated that you are stronger, have more influence with the American people than I. Now let us together, you with your influence and I with all the executive power of the government, try to save the country. You raise as many troops as you possibly can for this final trial, and I will devote all my energies to assist and finish the war.'"

Seward said: "And the general would have answered you, 'Yes, yes;' and the next day when you saw him again and pressed these views upon him he would have said, 'Yes, yes,' and so on forever, and would have done nothing at all."

"At least," said Lincoln, "I should have done my duty and have stood clear before my own conscience."

All that saved Lincoln from defeat was the fall of Atlanta. Had no positive Union victory taken place between the assembling of the democratic peace convention at Chicago, August [illegible], 1864, and the 1st of November, Lincoln would have been beaten and Vallandigham would have dictated to McClellan the terms of peace for the Confederacy. Atlanta turned the tide, and by the 1st of September the [illegible] breeze of Sheridan's victory at Winchester filled completely the swelling sails of the good ship The Union that, under Abraham Lincoln as captain, was destined to come into port grandly the next April, but alas with her great commander [illegible] dead between decks.

The copperhead conspirators at the North, outside of the exceptional intellectual abilities of Vallandigham for their chief, were generally treated with good natured contempt by Lincoln. Lincoln knew that they were generally composed of uneducated men, who lacked the drill, the discipline and moral character that is essential to a formidable volunteer army. They were nominally 500,000 in enrolled strength, but 350,000 was probably all that could under any circumstances have been mobilized for active service. Their natures were full of bombast and stupidities, and Lincoln could not be made to fear seriously fellows who appeared to have no brains and small courage. The truth was the men of courage were already in either the Union or Confederate armies. Their schemes were many and daring, but outside of Vallandigham there was no courage, or intelligent, efficient direction, and Lincoln shrewdly sent him into exile. The Indiana legislature of 1863 was so full of these conspirators that the house of representatives insolently returned Governor Morton's message to him and passed a resolution accepting in its stead that of the democratic governor of New York. Measures were introduced to take the military power of the state away from the governor and to confer it upon the democratic state officers. The republicans left the legislature without a quorum, and the governor had to appeal to the people of the state for means to carry on the government. These were furnished in part by the voluntary offerings of banks, private corporations and individuals, but needing a quarter of a million dollars for an emergency he came to Washington and obtained it from the general government by virtue of a statute of July 31, 1861, which "set aside two millions for the purchase of munitions of war to be used in states in rebellion or in which rebellion is or may be threatened."

Had there been 10,000 really determined men among the copperhead conspirators they could have done great mischief, but Lincoln gauged them correctly as the ordinary stupids who compose nearly all political secret societies, fellows who delight in signs, grips, passwords and tomfoolery of all sorts, but never have any courage.

PERSONALITY IN CRIME.

The most sensational murder trial that has occupied the attention of the English courts for thirty years was closed Wednesday in the conviction and sentence of Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick, of Liverpool, for the murder of her husband. The details of this trial have been published from day to day, giving the public full knowledge of the evidence that supported the charge, which was one of arsenical poisoning. The testimony that condemned the miserable woman was contained in a letter which she had written to a supposed lover, who was jointly interested in procuring the death of the husband, dropped from the hand of her baby and falling into the hands of the child's nurse. The death of the husband occurred about the middle of May, and the conviction of the wife, young, beautiful, delicate and refined in appearance, in less than three months thereafter is in marked contrast with the way similar cases are disposed of in the United States.

Mrs. Maybrick, herself an American, did not expect the stern verdict and the awful consequences that it proclaimed, and the picture that is drawn of her as delicate, weak and staggering under the blow she left the court room after sentence of death had been passed upon her is one that excites the sincerest sympathy.

Justice comes in, however, and rebukes, while it cannot dispel, a sentiment the tendency of which is to plead for a criminal on personal grounds, or on the basis of sex. It is the crime with which the law has to deal, and the criminal is, or should be, entitled to only such consideration as the evidence furnishes in regard to the manner and motive of its commission. Humanity, at first thought, instinctively revolts at the thought of inflicting the extreme penalty of the law upon a woman of refined and delicate organization, but sober second thought reconsiders the case, and while averting his face in shame and distress at the necessity imposed, man is constrained to decide that justice can make no excuse in the favor of such a criminal when her guilt is clearly proven.

To fully concede this fact and unflinchingly accept its consequences is one of the hardest things that lie in the path that leads to the impartial administration of justice. It is so much easier to feel sympathy for a criminal of the higher order in the social or financial scale than for the miserable outcast, that it has come to be the expected thing for penalty to weigh more heavily against the petty thief, who decamps with his booty through the back window, than against the bank clerk whose stealings are carried on systematically and out at the front door in a manner that has come to be considered "gentlemanly." The latter cannot always escape conviction, but potential sympathy follows him to the jury box and couples the verdict with a recommendation to the mercy of the court, a recommendation which is pushed to its full limit in imposing the lightest penalty permitted for his offense. The same influence attends him to prison, taking care to secure pardon that shall as far as possible remove the attainder of "convict" from his name, while the low born thief who was convicted at the same term of court for stealing a pair of pants is found guilty without ceremony, sentenced to the longest term allowed and works out the last day of his sentence. Our own courts have furnished an illustration of this adjustment of penalty to the criminal instead of the crime, and it is common throughout the country.

When the criminal is a woman, sympathy based on personality in crime is intensified, and not unnaturally so, since juries are everywhere composed of men. Censure this feeling as we may, characterize it as unjust and unworthy of toleration, scoff at it as a feature of the mawkish sentimentality that is ever on the alert to defeat the ends of justice and place individual responsibility at a discount that is dangerous to public safety, the fact remains that it is thoroughly grounded in humanity and defended by its subtle and unwritten creed.

So true is this that there is little doubt that news of a commutation of penalty in the case of the American English woman who, in the extreme of human woe, tottered from a Liverpool courtroom under sentence of death a few days ago, would be received with a feeling of satisfaction throughout the United States. The crime in her case, as in thousands of others, from that of the bank president and "boodler" who has counted his unlawful gains among the thousands, to the petty thief who decamps in vulgar haste with a rusty hat from the hall rack, is measured by the sympathy which the criminal is able to excite through personality and surroundings.

COLLEGE EDUCATION INSURANCE.

Frequently new and mad schemes of insurance are thrust before the public, but the most recent novel and yet practical idea is formulated by President Eliot of Harvard. The scheme is as follows: Let the parent, when his son is three years of age, begin a series of yearly payments to some good insurance company which agrees, in consideration of annual payments of a stipulated amount, to pay this son, beginning with his eighteenth year, the sum of $400 per annum for the next four years. The advantages of classical training, or the ability to pursue special lines of learning, are becoming universally recognized, while at the same time parents do not always possess the ability to permit their children to pursue a course in collegiate training. But every parent can under the plan suggested lay up for the career of his child an investment of so excellent a character as that there can be little doubt of a rich return therefrom.

This is so radical a novelty that insurance men are quite at a loss to formulate a plan upon which the new insurance can be instituted. But those prominently identified with the business are preparing the necessary statistics upon which to base intelligent action. One of the contingencies to be considered is the chance of living which the insured has. There ought to be no great difficulty in the matter. It is merely the purchase of a deferred annuity for four years, beginning at a certain age, the consideration for which being a stipulated number of annual payments. It does not differ materially from the system of paid up policies by which a man on paying annually a certain premium may at the age of forty be paid $10,000, if he should so long live, or his heirs should receive that sum should he die. And this method has become quite popular and many have taken advantage of this way of saving money.

President Eliot uses the word son, but we scarcely think that so prominent an educator intends to limit the benefits to accrue from the operation of his plan to males, and there is no reason why daughters should be shut out from its advantages. A good education is as essential for the woman as the man, and the same chance should be accorded to those of both sexes. The class that would take advantage of and utilize the college insurance plan would be composed of the very young men and women who always reap the most benefit from collegiate opportunities. The children of the wealthy get their advantages with no effort or cost and appreciate them accordingly, but those who toil and struggle to secure education prize it highest and are most faithful in the pursuit of knowledge. At any rate President Eliot suggests that the adoption of his plan is destined to have a most important bearing on the higher education of the future.

HIS VOCATION.

When Prince Hal twits Falstaff of purse taking, that witty scoundrel pleads in defence of himself as a road agent: "Why, Hal, 'tis my vocation, Hal; 'tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation." When that big brute Sullivan was obliged to start for Mississippi to answer the charge of prize fighting he felt very blue and was inclined to be very surly.

"What's a feller going to do," he said, "when he can't follow his business? Fighting is my business. That's how I make a living and I ain't got no other way of doin' it."

Sure enough, what could Sullivan do? Falstaff could not get a living without stealing and swindling, and therefore justified himself in following his "vocation." Sullivan's business is fighting, and he whines that he cannot get a living without it.

Falstaff had a hat full of brains; he had only to turn honest man to get his bread, and Sullivan, who has no brains, but a magnificent physique, has only to go to work to get a living.

The real trouble with these social suckers, swindlers and gladiators is not that they cannot get a living with honest work, but that they are so indolent and animal that they are determined to get a living without honest work. Falstaff's intellect, guided by honorable ambition and moral integrity, was ample to have made him the glory, rather than the shame of his rank, and Sullivan's muscle is ample to have earned him handsome wages in any mechanical calling that demanded great physical strength, agility and endurance. Falstaff was an educated, brilliant, intellectual, exceedingly indolent and animal minded rogue, who, refusing to practice self-denial and integrity in youth, drifted down into a mean and low lived old age. He feasted and he fuddled away all the money that he could borrow, beg or steal until old age found him a regular Jeremy Diddler, a fellow with the instincts of a bandit, the boastful cowardice of Bob Acres, a great, bloated toad of a man, still bearing the precious jewel of his wonderful wit in his head. Sullivan earned his living without difficulty until he discovered that he could sell his fine body to the prize ring, and then he flung away honest labor and took to fighting as a business. Honest work would not give Falstaff money enough to indulge his abnormal animalism and indolence, so he became a swindler, a parasite and a footpad; honest work would not give Sullivan money enough to lead a life of riot and indolence, so he sold his body to the prize ring.

Are not these fellows fair types of two very dangerous, because useless, non-productive classes, the intellectual, educated, gifted but indolent, dishonest man, whose appetites are always in excess of his income, and therefore plays jelly fish to every honest oyster, and the ignorant, uneducated, indolent, dull brute, whose mordacious animalism, incarnated in a splendid physique, makes him shirk labor and become a human bulldog in order to lap dry the flesh pots of Egypt. In a wide sense these types of non-productive men are found in every community, viz.: brilliant powers of mind going down to miserable and shameful death because the man's animalism is associated with no moral ambition or physical energy of body, and dull, gigantic, indolent boors who turn pirates or prize fighters because they are determined to live without work. Had Sullivan lived in Shakespeare's day he would have been a kind of King Cade among the riotous, illiterate, ferocious men of Kent, and had Falstaff been bred a prince he would have made very much such a king as Charles the Second, never saying a foolish thing and never doing a wise one.

And yet the dangerous unproductive types are in their way petted by far better men in their respective spheres. Prince Hal despised Falstaff as a gross feeder and drinker, a swindler and a coward, and yet he tolerated him for his wit and infectious gayety. He was to better men what our Sam Ward, man of wit, scholarship, gourmand and lobbyist, was to many able and upright statesmen, who sucked his wine, ate his dinners, laughed at his wit, and yet in their hearts knew that he was nothing but a lobbyist and very intellectual animal after all. Look at Charles Second, a false, selfish, cruel, licentious monarch, and yet far more popular than his father, who lost his head. Charles First had no private vices; Charles Second had no private virtues, but Charles the Second, because he had a smile, a bow, a flash of wit or a compliment for everybody, could keep the crown his father lost. He had Falstaff's trick of saving himself by his wit and gayety. Ordinarily an ignorant, dull fellow who is given up to low tastes has no interest for anybody, but give him exceptional physical strength, agility and skill, and he gets an ovation from thousands of honest men who could not leave an honest calling to become the hero of the prize ring. It is so the world over; men of intellect and character who know better worship the Falstaffs, and working men who honor the honest labor that Sullivan turned his back on for an infamous calling are more or less fascinated with the performances of a creature who has muscle, but nothing but great biceps and bulldog temper.

The Oregon Pacific steamer Three Sisters made the trip from Albany to Salem one day this week at the lowest stage of water ever made by any boat on the Willamette, all of which goes to show that the government improvement of the Upper Willamette, although [illegible], has been of much benefit to navigation. The low water is a good thing for the railroad, for there is about four times as much freight offered to the river boats as can be handled.

The Parrot Gave It Away.

New York Tribune.

Mrs. DeFurry (with her company smile on)—Can it be possible! And so the Jinkses have quarreled!

Mrs. [illegible]—Yes, it has been a regular separation.

Mrs. DeFurry—Well, really! I cannot imagine how married people can act so. Why, my husband and I are just as devoted to each other as we ever were—never have a word.

Poll Parrot (in next room)—Brute! Brute! I'll go right home to mother.

Autumn produces chills and fever and malaria. Simmons Liver Regulator prevents them.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining-car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

Mothers and Children.

Everywhere bless the

Cuticura Remedies

WHEN SIX MONTHS OLD, the left hand of our little grandchild began to swell and had every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed it, but all to no purpose. About five months after it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as his blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, using all freely. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bony formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child.

MAY 9, 1885. MRS. E. S. DRIGGS,
612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

SEPT. 13, 1888.—No return of disease to date.
E. S. D.

I have been afflicted for a great many years with bad blood which has caused me to have sores on my body. My hands were in a solid sore for over a year. I had tried almost everything I could hear of, but had given up all hopes of ever being cured when I saw the advertisement of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I used one box of CUTICURA, one bottle of RESOLVENT, and one cake of SOAP, and am now able to do all my own work.
MRS. FANNIE STEWART, Staunton, Ind.

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES successfully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczema, and had such intense itching that he got no rest day or night, but after I had used two boxes the skin began to peel off and get clear and soft. The itching is gone, and my baby is cured and is now a healthy, rosy-cheeked boy.
MARY KELLERMANN, Beloit, Kan.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES did wonderful things for me. They cured my skin disease, which has been of five years' standing, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in trying to cure it. Nothing did me any good until I commenced the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Our house will never be without them.
MRS. ROSA KELLY, Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Ia.

Cuticura Remedies.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of every trace of disease, heals ulcers and sores, removes crusts and scales, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible curatives for every form of skin, scalp, and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold by druggists and chemists throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents per box; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S Skin, Scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

Minister Douglass Has Faith in the Future of Hayti.

Washington Post.

I give you thanks for the friendly reference you make to my appointment as minister to Hayti and to the course I may be expected to pursue in that position. I wish, however, to correct an error into which an interviewer has fallen by substituting the word "coercion" for that of "annexation." I have never been a coercionist, and I do not believe that any American statesman would counsel any such policy as against a friendly nation. Nothing that I said in that interview had reference to recent transactions in Hayti. I shall go to that country to represent the interests of the United States, and also with a view to advance the interests of the people likely to be most benefited by the wise, peaceful and orderly government of what is called "The Black Republic."

It is impossible to deny that Hayti is an important element in the question of the possible future of the colored man on this continent. Men point to it to-day as an argument against the ability of the colored race to govern itself. They say, "Look at Hayti, torn and rent by division and revolution," and ask us what we can expect of the American negro. To me Hayti is in the process of evolution, not of decay or of retrogression. She is going through the experience of the South American republics, and of France, which has had twelve revolutions in a single century, and I might say our own country, which but a few years ago presented a scene of discord and civil war as wild, turbulent and persistent as that which is witnessed to-day in the Island of San Domingo. We have risen out of this tempest and whirlwind of war a stronger, wiser, happier and more united people than at any other time in our history, and I predict a similar result for Hayti.

Of one thing Hayti may well be proud: no hostile foot has been allowed to tread her soil successfully during three quarters of a century. The child may stumble and fall many times and receive many bruises, but the child will become a man for all that.

It is no new thing to have Hayti cited against the cause of freedom in the United States. It was so before we abolished our slavery, when our fears created only disaster and ruin in that direction, and will continue to be so. Nevertheless, Hayti is still Hayti, sharing the commerce of the world, with representatives in her capital from every great maritime power, and flags of all nations floating in her ports and harbors.

While I neither asked, sought nor expected to be appointed minister to this important country, I have no sympathy with those who endeavor to belittle the appointment or question the motives of President Harrison in making it.

I know of no place on the globe where I could be more usefully employed than in the discharge of the duties which will naturally devolve upon me should I reach Port au Prince.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Miss Daisy Hampton, daughter of General Wade Hampton, has entered a New York hospital to become a nurse.

Simon Cameron in his will bequeathed his fine collection of books to the Young Men's Christian Association of Harrisburg.

Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, daughter of the late Roscoe Conkling, is a tall, pale woman, with dark, gentle eyes and luxuriant golden hair.

Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward," was educated at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., and in Germany. He was a journalist for some years.

Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, wife of the ex-president of the Irish National League, has returned from Europe, where it is thought she has been representing her husband in league councils.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has purchased the entire half of a block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, New York, for $114,000. He will turn the property into a ball room, to be connected with his residence.

J. G. Farnuce, of Boston, has made a large fortune in a peculiar way. He has the only plant in the Hub which manufactures [illegible]. He does an immense business and clears large profits.

Sanford Porter, a well known banker at [illegible], who is a member of the South Dakota constitutional convention, [illegible] he went to Yankton and there spent the winter time. He [illegible] the way to Deadwood, where he cut wood for the miners until he got something better to do.

[illegible] Stead, of *Pall Mall Gazette* fame, will soon set sail for the United States in order to get a few ideas of the American style of journalism. On his return he is to take charge of a new radical halfpenny morning paper for London. The money for the enterprise was all raised last week.

Colonel A. E. Jones, of Cincinnati, who was murdered by his negro coachman last week, was an uncle of Robert J. Burdette, the humorist. He was a brother of Mr. Burdette's mother, and when the famous funny man was named, in the early days of long ago, it was Robert Jones—the middle name in honor of his uncle.

Readers of Bertha M. Clay's novels will be surprised to learn that there is no Bertha M. Clay. A Chicago newspaper says: An English writer named Mrs. Charlotte M. Braeme wrote stories for an English family newspaper. As fast as they appeared they were stolen by a story paper in New York, who attributed them to "Bertha M. Clay," a fictitious name which they invented, and without the knowledge of the author. Mrs. Braeme died in 1883, but so popular had the stories of "Bertha M. Clay" become that the proprietors of the paper hired a number of writers to furnish similar stories, all attributed to "Bertha M. Clay," and thus have kept the name before their readers ever since.

Frank Hoyt, who confessed the theft of $18,000 from the Hoboken National bank, and who is now out on $15,000 bail, has been restored to full membership in the First Presbyterian church of Orange, N. J. The action was taken after he had confessed his sin and expressed his penitence therefor. Hoyt's father was formerly pastor of the church.

Julian Hawthorne is nearly six feet tall and looks like an athlete. His sister, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, is a very small woman, with a tiny, childish face surrounded by fluffy auburn hair. The two are the only living children of their father, though there was another daughter, a very handsome girl, who died in England a number of years ago of a very distressing malady.

Anton Rubinstein, the composer, will be tendered a great celebration in St. Petersburg on the [illegible]th of November in honor of the completion of fifty years devoted to art. A subscription has been started to raise for him a testimonial fund. The czar is interested in the project. The president of the committee having the affair in charge is Duke George of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The late President Garfield's son James is soon to marry Miss Helen Newell, of Chicago, daughter of President John Newell, of the Lake Shore road. It is said that young Garfield's ambitions are political. He is a fine character, an orator, and is making a reputation as a lawyer. He has never given up his residence in the Nineteenth Congressional district of Ohio, so long represented by his father.

Nathaniel Montgomery subscribed for the Pittsburg *Gazette* in 17[illegible], paying his subscription with half a bushel of potatoes and a wild turkey. After his death his son continued to take the paper, so that the name of Nathaniel Montgomery, father and son, has been continuously on the books of the office for 103 years. The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* of to-day, however, does not receive wild turkeys on subscription.

The richest woman in America is a resident of South America. She is not only the richest woman in the Americas, but she is the richest woman in the world. She has one of the largest fortunes held by either sex. The woman is Dona Isidora Cousino, of Chili. She is the biggest real estate owner in Santiago and Valparaiso. South American fortunes are hard to estimate, but many have put hers above $200,000,000. Money multiplies fast in her hand, for her eye is everywhere.

TALKS ON THE TARIFF.

An English Statesman Goes Vigorously to the Root of the Matter.

Many English statesmen are doubtful about the value of the petted free trade theory. Here is an extract from a speech made by Lord Randolph Churchill in 1884, which is a tariff talk in itself:

"Turn your eyes where you will, survey any branch of British industry you like, you will find mortal disease. The self-satisfied radical philosophers will tell you it is nothing; they point to the great volume of British trade. Yes, the volume of British trade is still large, but it is a volume which is no longer profitable. It is working and struggling. So do the muscles and nerves of the body of a man who has been hanged twitch and work violently for a short time after the operation. But death is there all the same, life has utterly departed, and suddenly comes the rigor mortis. Well, with this state of British industry, what do you find going on? You find foreign iron, foreign wool, foreign silk and cotton pouring into the country, flooding you, swamping you; your labor market is congested, wages have sunk below the level of life, the misery in our large towns is too frightful to contemplate, and emigration and starvation is the remedy which the radicals offer you with the most undisturbed complacency. But what produced this state of things? Free imports? I am not sure; I should like an inquiry; but I suspect free imports of the murder of our industries, much in the same way as if I found a man standing over a corpse and plunging his knife into it I should suspect that man of homicide, and I should recommend a coroner's inquest and a trial by jury."

To Be Special Agent of the Land Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Cyrus A. Mosier, of Washington territory, has been appointed special agent of the general land office in fraudulent entry cases.

Do Not Neglect

That tired feeling, impure blood, distress after eating, pains in the back, headache, or similar affections, until some powerful disease obtains a firm foothold and recovery is difficult, perhaps impossible. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the defender of health, in time to banish all bad feelings and restore you to perfect health.

When I took Hood's Sarsaparilla that heaviness in my stomach left, the dullness in my head and the gloomy, despondent feeling disappeared. I began to get stronger, my blood gained better circulation, the coldness in my hands and feet left me, and my kidneys do not bother me as before. G. W. HULL, Attorney-at-Law, Millersburg, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

TITLE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT | [illegible] | STRICTLY "INSIDE" PROPERTY

Looking + for + Investments

ADVANTAGES
ELEVATED,
SIGHTLY,
ACCESSIBLE.

REACHED BY
HORSE CARS,
MOTOR LINE
AND FERRY.

Seeking Residence Property

PRICES AND TERMS EASY. | SHOULD SEE | LOTS FROM $700 UPWARDS.

+HOLLADAY'S ADDITION+

THE VIEW (EASILY REACHED) UNSURPASSED.

+TO + EAST + PORTLAND+

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

OREGON REAL ESTATE CO., 3 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

SEALAND

The terminus of the Ilwaco and Shoalwater Bay Railroad. THE GREATEST SUMMER RESORT ON THE NORTHWEST COAST. Lies at the head of the bay, at deep water, and only twelve miles from the bar. The coming county seat and commercial metropolis of Pacific county. Now laid out. Lots on the market from $50 and upwards.

For particulars and full information call on or address

B. A. SEABORG,
ILWACO, W. T.

SUNNYSIDE.

1500 inhabitants to be added within six months, by reason of the shoe factory being located there. Now is the time to buy, as every building put up in the tract increases the values. If you want a home or desire to make money, call and see

FRED CLARK & SON,
13 Stark Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mt. Angel College

MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Elementary and preparatory classes for boys from 6 to 14 years.

Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Courses

For larger boys and young men. This institution, only two years old, is already one of the largest, most popular and best patronized of the coast. The highest authorities of the state recommend it on account of its healthy location, scientific advantages and strict discipline. For catalogues with prospectus, terms, etc., write to
BARNABAS HEALD,
Director Mt. Angel College.

Catalogues also at the Cleveland Oil and Paint Company's store, cor. Stark and Front streets.

WASHINGTON + COLLEGE

A Boarding and Day School for Young Men and Boys.

Tacoma, - - - - - - Washington

The success of the present administration is shown by the fact that the number of students in attendance more than doubled during the past year.

Most healthful location in the country.

$50,000 endowment.

Terms for boarders, $300 per year. For catalogue address
D. S. PULFORD, A. M.,
Tacoma, Washington.

[illegible]

TACOMA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A boarding and day school for girls.

Sixth year begins on Thursday, September 12, '89.

The best instruction is given in English, German, French, Latin, Music, Drawing and Painting.

The design of the school is to furnish a pleasant Christian home where girls can receive thorough and systematic instruction combined with culture and refinement.

For catalogue and particulars address
MRS. LEMUEL H. WELLS,
Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

10jy3awlm

WHITMAN : COLLEGE

Will begin its eighth year Sept. 2, 1889, better equipped than ever before to do thorough work in all departments.

Collegiate, Normal, Business, College Preparatory, Music and Art.

Ladies' Boarding Hall will be in charge of a new lady principal, with Mrs. H. J. [illegible] as matron.

For catalogue address A. J. ANDERSON,
President, Walla Walla, W. T.

ST. JAMES' COLLEGE

Formerly Holy Angels' College

VANCOUVER, WASH.

BOARDING AND DAY COLLEGE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

For terms and particulars address REV. F. A. BECKERS, Director.

1 S.—Descriptive catalogue and circulars sent on application. 10jy2m

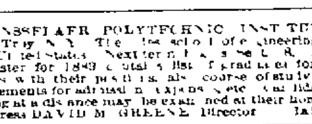
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Willamette University,

Salem, Oregon.

The best organized music school in the Northwest Coast. A thorough and systematic course in all departments of music. Diplomas granted to graduates. Thorough course as given in Eastern conservatories. Expenses low, considering the high grade of teaching. Send for Catalogue. Next term begins Monday, Sept. [illegible], 1889.
Z. M. PARVIN, Musical Director.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y. The oldest school of engineering in the United States. Next term begins Sept. [illegible]. The Register for 1889 contains a list of graduates for 64 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, etc. Candidates living at a distance may be examined at their homes. Address DAVID M. GREENE, Director. 1almf



SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

REED & MALCOLM

For your Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. It is the only establishment on the northwest side where they are fitted on thoroughly scientific principles, and recessary to correct each particular case. Now especially where glasses are required to correct complicated forms. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect. Our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best that science has produced, and is the best ever invented, and that will give the exact amount of perfection to one's sight.
REED & MALCOLM,
Scientific Opticians,
74 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

[illegible]

HARDWOOD LUMBER,

SHIP TIMBER, TREENAILS,

FANCY WOODS,

VENEERS.

129 to 147 Spear st. and 26 and 28 Howard st., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

Are located on the top of Mount Tabor and at the end of the motor line. They comprise some of the grandest building sites on the mountain, having a fine view of the surrounding country. If you are contemplating the purchase of a home see Tabor Heights before making your selection.

Terms are reasonable. For full particulars call on
J. FRED CLARK & SONS,
No. 13 Stark St.

Notice to Settlers on Railroad Land

In pursuance of circular of the Oregon and California Railroad Company heretofore issued, notice is hereby given that said Company is now ready to sell the land lying south of Roseburg, granted to it by the United States, settlers upon any of which land must within ninety days from the date of this notice enter into a regular contract with the Company for the purchase of such land, upon the regular terms of sale and at prices fixed by the Company, or the land will be sold without any regard to their improvements thereon.

All communications must be addressed to the Acting Land Agent, Portland.

The Oregon & California Railroad Company,
By WM. H. MILLS,
Land Agent, San Francisco.
GEO. H. ANDREWS,
Acting Land Agent, Portland.

Portland, Or., June 1, 1889.

[illegible]

HIT IT.

The Smelting Works are being completed as fast as men and money can do the work. Every care has been taken to make them a success from the start. When they begin treating the rich ores of our mountains they make a certainty of

A LARGE TOWN AT LINNTON

In addition there will be a pottery, employing from 50 to 75 men the year round, and other enterprises are now SEEKING LOCATIONS. Free transportation and full particulars, call on

BORTHWICK : & : BATTY,
2 Washington st.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.

The reason that Glencoe Park is attracting so much attention now is that it is near by the shoe factory and between the two motor lines; fine water, largest and cheapest lots in the market, sold on the installment plan, without interest. For plat and price-list apply of
W. P. CAMERON,
S. W. Cor. Fourth and J Sts., East Portland.

BARGAINS IN BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

For Sale by the SMITHSON LAND CO., No. 15 Washington st., one door east of First st.

100x 00 feet on S. W. cor. of Fourth and Taylor sts., with improvements; also corner lot, with good 3-story building, at Eighteenth and P sts.; also 75x100 on Third st., and 100x100 on Second st.; also the S. E. cor. of Twentieth and E sts., with two fine buildings; also lots 1, 2, 6, 7, block S, King's Second Addition, at Twenty-first and J sts.; also N. W. cor. of Fifth and Clay sts.; also ½ blocks in Holladay's and Albina, will cut up to suit purchasers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$2900—5-room cottage, Corbett st., near Porter.
[illegible]50—6-room cottage, N. W. cor. 5th and Harrison.
[illegible]00—9-room house, 1½ lots, 185 S. First st.
2600—½ lot, N. Seventh, bet. E and F sts.
1[illegible]00—½ acre, with house, Marquam's Gulch.
3[illegible]50—¼ block, N. E. cor. of First and Davis sts.

A. BAGMANNO,
N. E. cor. Washington and Front sts.

MONTESANO PROPERTY AT A BARGAIN

44 lots in Ferndale Addition for $1000; $500 down, balance in 90 days.

$500 buys house and lot that rents for $12 a month.

FENNER & SILSBY,
Montesano, W. T.

—CALL ON—

H. S. ROWE & CO.

114 Front St., N. E. Cor. Washington,

FOR CHOICE BARGAINS IN

REAL ESTATE

ENGLEWOOD.

Crystal Spring Water Co.

F. C. WHITCOMB, MANAGER.

Furnish a mineral water for table use, equal to any of the Mineral Waters now upon the market, with the advantage of being fresh from the springs, and delivered in stone jugs to any part of the city every morning. Leave orders at

W. M. WISDOM & CO.'S

AFFAIRS ON THE EAS

Two Police Officers' Prompt Ac
vented a Heavy Fire.

She Found Her Check—A Team Pur
Wrong Train—Meeting of Fire De
Various Notes.

Thursday night prompt actio
part of [illegible] Cox and Ga
[illegible] came near being a
[illegible] The chimney of Ack Sh
[illegible] covered to be on fir
[illegible] shower of sparks we
[illegible] the chimney and the roof
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[illegible] into the st
[illegible] mounted the ro
[illegible] the roof. A momen
[illegible] of buildings wou
[illegible]

FIRE DELEGATES.

A re[illegible] meeting of the board
[illegible] held last night, wit
Hall presiding in the chair.
A. M. Donaldson was sworn in
ber of the board of delegates from
[illegible] Company.
The bill for the secretary's sala
[illegible] was read and refer
[illegible] committee. The commit
[illegible] the bill was paid
[illegible] printing committ
[illegible] of the printing the by laws
ted bids for printing the by laws
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[illegible] for 250 copies
Marsh, or $[illegible] 5 for 250 copies
Peninsular [illegible] was for $39.
The awarding of the contra
ferred.
The secretary reported he h
the certificates ordered for the c
[illegible] and ex-chiefs and ass
they can be had on application.

TOOK THE WRONG TRA

Mr. N. B. Crane has been trav
Sound, and Thursday intended
train for Ellensburgh from Tac
trains were at the depot and
pointed in the same direction
the one he supposed was going
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and 12 in [illegible] Home ad
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$7,500.
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27, blk 1, Albina, Aug. 8, $375.
Sunnyside L. & I. Co. to F. F
blk 10 and lot 6 blk 10, Sunn

BOND FOR DEE

B. P. Cardwell et al to Mrs. C
lot 3 in fractional blk 234, Coffin

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NEW ZOO AND M

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No 13 Stark St.

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By WM H. MILLS,
Land Agent San Francisco.
GEO H. ANDREWS
Acting Land Agent, Portland.
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BUSINESS AND RESI-
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TATE FOR SALE.
age Corbett st. near Porter
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house Marquam's Gulch.
E. cor S. First and Davis sts.
A BAUMANN
cor Washington and Front sts

ROPERTY AT A BARGAIN
dale Addition for $1000; $500
90 days.
e and lot that rents for $12 a
FENNER & SILSBY,
Montesano, W T

—CALL ON—
ROWE & CO.
N E Cor Washington.
CHOICE BARGAINS IN
ESTATE

Spring Water Co.
TCOMB MANAGER.
ineral water for table use,
of the Mineral Waters now
ket, with the advantage of
om the springs and delivered
o any part of the city every
ave orders at
M. WISDOM & CO.'S.

AFFAIRS ON THE EAST SIDE.

Two Police Officers' Prompt Action Prevented a Heavy Fire.

She Found Her Check—A Team Purchased—The Wrong Train—Meeting of Fire Delegates—Various Notes

Thursday night prompt action on the part of Policemen Cox and Gatchet prevented what came near being a disastrous fire The chimney of Ack Sing's wash house was discovered to be on fire A blaze and a perfect shower of sparks were pouring out of the chimney, and the roof had already caught at one place Cox rushed inside and dashed some salt into the stove, while Gatchet quickly mounted the roof and put out the fire on the roof A moment more and the whole mass of buildings would have been on fire

FIRE DELEGATES.

A regular meeting of the board of fire delegates was held last night with John H Hall president in the chair

A. M Donaldson was sworn in as a member of the board of delegates from Grant Engine Company

The bill for the secretary's salary for July, for $4 15 was read and referred to the finance committee The committee reported favorably and the bill was paid

Pape of the printing committee submitted bids for printing the by laws and constitution. The lowest bid was from B J Marsh for $36 75 for 250 copies One from Peaslee Bros was for $39

The awarding of the contract was deferred

The secretary reported he has on hand the certificates ordered for the chief and assistants and ex-chiefs and assistants and they can be had on application Adjourned

TOOK THE WRONG TRAIN

Mr N B Crane has been traveling on the Sound and Thursday intended to take the train for Ellensburgh from Tacoma. Two trains were at the depot and both were "pointed" in the same direction and he took the one he supposed was going to Ellensburgh. A woman came in who wanted to go to Portland She got the impression she was on the wrong train and as the other started she rushed out and attempted to get on it, but failed It transpired that the train which had just pulled out was the Ellensburgh train, and Mr Crane found he was on the wrong train He concluded to make the best of the situation and came on to Portland and that is the reason he is here and not in Ellensburgh

RECOVERED HER CHECK

Mention was made yesterday of a woman having lost a check for $40 in the Central hotel It was learned yesterday that she has recovered the check The amount of the check was $448 75 and not $40 as she stated at first. She recovered it in a very peculiar manner While walking along the street she was suddenly approached by a strange man who handed her something saying, 'madam this is yours" He then walked away before she could see him closely She was, however, much delighted to find that the man had placed in her hand the lost check. With the aid of the city marshal she got the check cashed

BOUGHT THE HORSES

The purchasing committee yesterday purchased the fine roan and gray horses for the fire department from James Lyons This span has been thoroughly tested and seems to be what is wanted The team cost $400

MISCELLANEOUS

C B Bartel has gone to Long Beach

Henry Barber undertaker and embalmer Fourth and J E Portland Public tel 1016

Work has been suspended on the N street roadway because the supply of lumber has run out.

Rev. W S Holt of Portland, will preach in the First Presbyterian church to-morrow at 11 A. M

Marshal Morgan having been granted leave of absence for two weeks will leave for Wilhoit Monday

The brick foundation for the hotel building on Fifth street is finished, and the frame will now be put up

Rev Connelly will commence a protracted meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church at Mount Tabor to-morrow.

The saloons are paying in the money for their quarterly license, and the result is the treasurer has plenty of cash on hand

Rev. D. O Shermley writes from Clatsop that he is having a splendid time and that his party have caught a great number of fish.

It is expected that Rev Bushong, who is to be the next pastor of the Centenary M E church, will arrive from Ohio this coming week.

Rev I. D Driver was expected back from Eugene City last week, but has not been able to leave his home on account of injuries to one of his arms.

The steam shovel is constantly at work at the bank near the railroad bridge loading gravel trains which are taken across the river to fill up Couch lake.

It was Henry Meyers' suggestion that the damaged hose in the various engine houses was repaired and 500 feet of good hose was saved to the fire department

It is estimated that about 10 000 cords of wood have been destroyed by fire on the peninsula between the Willamette and the Columbia rivers within the past two months

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

List of the Deeds Filed for Record in the Recorder's Office Yesterday.

Yesterday 7 deeds aggregating $23,251 an average of $3 321 were filed, making the total number of deeds filed since the 1st of the month 113, value of the transactions $153 809 25

Since January 1 to date there have been filed 3559 deeds aggregating $8 537 333 41

DEEDS RECORDED AUGUST 9.

W J Burns trustee, to E. W Spencer 7 76 100 acres (excepting 8 lots thereof) in Wm. Irving's D L C, July 12, $18,500.

W M Killingsworth and wife to M A Burton, lot 5 blk 6, Garrison subdivision July 3 $400

A. Fehrenbach to Frank Turgeon lot 10, blk 7 Cloverdale extension, Aug 7 $2 5

H. A. Elliott and wife to Wm M Ladd lots 11 12, 13 and 14, blk 301 Couch's ad., lots 1, 2 3 4, 5 6, 7 and 8 blk 1 and blks 2, 3 4 5, 6 7 8 9 10 11 and 12 in Pleasant Home ad lots 8 and 9 blk 2 lots 5, 6, 7 8, 13, 16 and 17 blk 3 lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 blk 4, lots 9 and 10 blk 5, lots 3 and 6, blk 6 Wilson's ad, Aug 8 $1.

E. B. Linthicum to G W Hahn et al 15 acres (including right of way) Sec. 17 1 S, 1 E, Aug 9 $7500

J E Montgomery and wife to C J Culver, lot 27, blk 10, Albina, Aug 8 $3 5.

Sunnyside L. & I. Co. to F F Flint, lots 7 and 10 blk 16, and lot 6, blk 10, Sunnyside, Aug. 8, $1,00

BOND FOR DEED

B. P. Cardwell et al to Mrs. C. George, fractional lot 3 in fractional blk 234, Coffin's ad. July 2 $1500

AMUSEMENTS

JAPANESE AERIAL CARNIVAL—At the City View Park to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, there will be a grand Japanese aerial carnival. This promises to be a "novel, unique, startling out-door exhibition. The heavens will be alive with kite-like forms of birds, animals fish, grotesque objects, etc., etc." Music will be furnished by a military band. For further particulars see advertisement.

DR. TALMAGE—"GREAT BLUNDERS"—A correspondent writing from Helena, Mont, under date of August 5, says:

Dr. Talmage lectured at Livingston Mont., on Saturday evening, August 3—subject 'Great Blunders." Sunday morning at 9 30 he took the train for the National Park.

BALLOON ASCENSION—There will be a balloon ascension to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at Clinton & McCoy's baseball grounds. Professor P H. Redmond, the daring aeronaut, is now in the city making complete arrangements for a successful ascension in his mammoth balloon 'Oregon" Every preparation has been made, and it is claimed that there will be no failure. While the balloon is ascending and during the time it is in mid air Professor Redmond will perform some daring trapeze acts

NEW ZOO AND MUSEUM.

Winston & Harrington's new zoo and museum continues to draw large crowds, and the evening performances of the McKanlass Minstrel Troupe are largely attended. A fine upright piano has been placed in the museum and daily concerts are given. The panorama of Dante's vision also is one of the interesting features in this apartment. Matinee this afternoon.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD.

Bills Ordered Paid—Fault Found With Wood, and the Contracts Were Not Accepted

A meeting of the school board was held last evening in the office of the city superintendent of schools, at the High school building

There were present President Thompson, Directors Ladd, George, Therkelsen and Durham Clerk of the School Board Allen, and city superintendent of schools, Miss Sabin But little business of importance was transacted

BILLS ORDERED PAID

The following bills, incidental to repairs and improvements made at this season of the year were read and ordered paid

D W. Crandall	$ 4 00
A Maier	4 00
Abstract certificate	4 00
For addition to Failing school	1600 00
Stewart & Winslow	859 75
Ira F Powers	11 00
H F Gullixon & Co	27 00
Joseph Burke	169 00
Henry Brown	15 25
Brigham & Weeks	2 75
Union Brush Works	10 50
Beach, Armstrong & Co	1 65
D Mackay	2 75
Stubbs & Lawrence	1 44
Sequist Bros	75
Portland Telephone, Telegraph & Electric Light Company	80 00
City Water Works	19 50
Schwab Bros	8 0
F A Davey	50 80
Total	$2037 40

CONCERNING VACANCIES

There being three vacancies in the corps of teachers, the board devoted some time considering the various applications that have been sent in The High school and the Harrison street schools each need an assistant principal and North school a fourth grade teacher Although the fitness of different applicants for the positions at disposal was discussed at some length no action was taken The board desired further time to consider the applications and the matter of filling the vacancies was laid over until the next meeting

DON'T LIKE THE WOOD

Mr Thompson made a verbal report of a visit to some of the woodpiles at different schoolhouses in company with Mr Allen The report was not very flattering to the contractors as a great deal of the wood is not of the quality stipulated in the contract. At the Failing school in particular he said nearly one fourth of the wood is decayed and knotty, and some of it is piled so loosely that a small boy could crawl through without any difficulty Fault was also found with the measurement In view of these facts Mr Ladd made a motion that the clerk be instructed to notify the contractors that the board would not accept the wood The motion was carried unanimously

It is stated that the contractors are paid a good price for the wood and the board expects good wood in return

THEATRICAL MATTERS

The Next Attractions—The Original "Esau Lady Coming—Margaret Mather Company—Sunday Amusements

Monday night Evans and Hoey begin an engagement at New Park in this roaring comedy Crowds have enjoyed it, and this is what the Kansas City *Times* says of it

'It is a little late in the day to write up the 'Parlor Match,' but it is evidently not too late in the day for the 'Parlor Match" to fill an opera house even if it has made the rounds of many a season Evans and Hoey may congratulate themselves on the possession of one of the best of Charles Hoyt's farce comedies in fact it would appear that they may play it with financial profit to the end of their natural lives But it may be added that Evans and Hoey are exceptionally capable and clever comedians, and Mr Corker and Old Hoss are two types of the American citizen which bloom and thrive under their skillful treatment Each is distinctive yet it would be difficult to say which is the funnier The company is well adapted to the spirit of fun, and is led, as to the feminine contingent by the sprightly Minnie French, who is something more than the conventional whole team as the Angel Child The music is bright and popular, the songs catchy, and the singing voices good. The taking incidental features are the songs and dances of the French sisters, the musical contributions of old Hoss, the Sappho serenade by three symphonies in tight-fitting black, the military drill of the Olympic quartette, and no end of operatic selections and popular choruses The audience was an unusually large one, and applauded and laughed uproariously which seemed to stimulate both Evans and Hoey to their best work Everybody is prepared to admit that the Parlor Match' never grows old and that the boys are going to play to a record beater this week"

EXTRA STRONG CARD

Manager Cordray received the following telegram from his amusement agent in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 9

J F Cordray Manager Musee and Theater —We have closed contract with Barnum's original Esau lady to open Portland 12th,

DONTRICK & McVEY,
Amusement Agents

This will be an extra strong card for the Musee next week Mme. Rosa the bearded lady, has a world wide reputation as P T. Barnum's original bearded lady She is a cultivated lady, with a luxuriant beard, jet black which any gentleman might envy She will be the principal attraction in the Musee. An interesting history of her life will be given and this wonderful hirsute growth will be fully explained The medical fraternity are invited to visit the Musee next week and see this freak of nature She will be placed on exhibition commencing next Monday evening

MARGARET MATHER COMPANY

Last evening the Margaret Mather Company arrived here over the Oregon Short Line direct from New York This morning the company will leave for the Sound

THE ARRIVAL OF DEMPSEY

The "Nonpareil" Reaches San Francisco—The Condition of LaBlanche, the 'Marine"

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Wednesday, August 7, says

Jack Dempsey accompanied by his trainer Denny Costigan and Dave Campbell the Oregon champion boxer arrived from Portland yesterday Dempsey is in good health and scales about 150 pounds so that he has plenty of flesh to train upon and insure his showing up in first class condition on the 27th inst. in the California Club to fight the Marine Dempsey found awaiting him a telegram informing him of the death of his father in Brooklyn N Y The news affected the pugilist greatly, as, despite his demoralizing profession, Dempsey is in many respects a warm hearted fellow, and entertained a deep affection for his parents. To avoid the crowd which pesters a champion pugilist training for a battle Dempsey kept away from all the sporting resorts, and in the afternoon went to Alameda, where he will complete his preparation for the fight.

The Marine is at Sausalito and is as strong and hearty as an ox. He looks forward with great confidence to the approaching battle, as he says he has much improved in skill since he fought Dempsey before, and then he gave the Nonpareil the battle of his life, and was only whipped by a chance blow. The fight will take place in the new quarters of the California club, on the opposite side of New Montgomery street, which are being fitted up for the occasion.

Campbell, who came down with Dempsey, may get on a match with some of the many middle-weight boxers now in this city or heading for it from all quarters. Danny Costigan scoffs at the report that Dempsey is in consumption and has failed in health. Costigan thinks Dempsey was never in better fix to train than now, and his lungs are as strong as leather.

LOCAL NOTES.

Indian summer has arrived in all its glory.

The popular conundrum of the hour is, "Shall we have a fire boat?"

Some streets are very dusty, but then the sprinklers can't get all around

Clouds of smoke hang over the bosom of the river, which requires much care and vigilance on the part of pilots.

There is considerable trepidation among the police just now. Wearers of stars are wondering whose turn will come next.

The habit of throwing out rotten fruit on the streets is just as popular as ever The hot weather seems to make no difference whatever in the quantity.

Tickets to and From Europe.
Excursion tickets to Paris sold at Northern Pacific ticket office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

QUIET IN JUDICIAL PRECINCTS

Judge Tanner's Matinee in the Police Court—Prospective Citizens—Licensed to Wed—

There is very little business transacted in any of the courts, and the judicial bailiwick is unusually quiet With no cases of any particular importance to occupy the attention of Judge Deady in the United States court, and neither of the state circuit courts in session it can not be otherwise

Extensive improvements are under way in the judicial chambers of Judges Shattuck and Stearns and when court re-convenes for the fall term, these apartments will present an attractive appearance

JUDGE TANNER'S LEVEE

In the city police court yesterday afternoon the following cases were disposed of Charles Keith, Thomas Fletcher Charles Durand and John Jones, drunk, fined $10 each R. Zeibert and Mrs Zeibert forfeited $10 each on a charge of conducting themselves in a disorderly manner by fighting W H Stephens and Joseph Flannery were taxed $10 each for trespassing, and John Sullivan (not the pugilist) fined a like amount for creating a disturbance on the street

The case against Wang Doy, a celestial charged with roaming the streets after 12 o clock midnight, was continued until this afternoon

John Thoeme a saloon keeper was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor to minors He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, which he promptly did

Barney Bernhardt, a porter on one of the river steamers was in court to answer to a charge of larceny One of the passengers on the boat had lost $30 in his stateroom and as Bernhardt left the employ of the boat the same evening he was suspected of having made away with the money The court looked into the matter, but as there was no evidence of any kind to substantiate the charge the case was dismissed

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT

D M Moore vs Parke & Lacy motion to strike out parts of complaint continued till Monday, August 12th

R A Ross vs C C Scott, receiver demurrer to answer argued and submitted

American Mortgage Company vs Oregon and Washington Mortgage Savings Bank motion to make complaint more definite and certain allowed plaintiff given fifteen days to amend complaint

PROSPECTIVE CITIZENS

Declarations of intention of becoming citizens of the United States were yesterday filed with the clerk of the county court by Claus and Marcus Gilbertson, subjects of the king of Norway and Sweden and William Brundell, a subject of the queen of Great Britain and Ireland

LICENSED TO WED

A marriage permit was yesterday issued by the clerk of the county court to James A Penny and Eudora McEwan

THE TILLIE E STARBUCK.

Visits Portland After an Absence of Three Years—Captain Curtis on the Pilotage and Towage System

The magnificent three masted American ship Tillie E Starbuck after an absence of three years, tied up at Flanders's dock again at 7 30 o clock Thursday evening Captain E Curtis, master of the Starbuck gave a reporter the following account of his trip out in addition to where he has been since last visiting this port

Taken altogether we had a fine voyage, encountering but little unpleasant weather Off Cape Horn we had very mild sailing, with fresh southeast trades and light northeast trades in the Pacific till we reached latitude north 40 degrees From that point to port we carried light N N E, N N W winds From the time of leaving Buenos Ayres we spoke no vessels at all We made the night off the bar, coming in at early morning"

You had a collision soon after leaving New York harbor, did you not?" asked the reporter.

Yes' replied Captain Curtis "we had what was called a collision I understood the press had my vessel sunk but we are still all right It happened this way On the night of the 28th of March, about forty miles from New York we ran afoul of a Nova Scotia bark. We carried away her cathead, and she took away ours and also an anchor stock Her captain claimed I was not carrying my side lights right but I was The second mate who was on watch did not report the trouble to me till we were right down on top of the bark I saw at once that if I put my wheel down I would cut off the bark's stern, so I steered away to starboard, catching her catheads in mine The mate held that the bark was off her course by the wind and that had she not been so she would have passed in behind our stern The captain of the bark claims $300 damages, which, I suppose will be paid Neither of us stopped after the accident. That was the only incident out of the usual quiet routine on the trip"

'I do not hesitate to say that I think your new pilotage and towage system will prove highly successful It is so in my case any way The last time I was here I had a cargo of over 3000 tons, about the same as the one I now have a few hundred tons lighter, perhaps and my piloting towage and harbor charges were $1,900 This time they will not be over $700 so you see I have made a saving to the owners of $1200 This will more than pay for the other expenses such as loading and unloading and serves to make the profits accumulate I am sure the new system will enhance the value of your commercial importance The river is in much better condition than I expected to find it, and we had no trouble to speak of in reaching Portland, drawing eighteen feet, five inches I have a general cargo on board

Since I was here before, three years ago, I have made two long voyages the first to Calcutta India This trip in going I consumed only ninety one days and in returning to New York we took but ninety three days

The next trip was to Japan and I made it in 113 days but on returning the bottom got very foul and I did not reach New York until 134 days had passed. Up to this time however the out-passage was the best ever made by any sailing vessel

AH FAT RE ASSERTS HIS TESTIMONY

PORTLAND Aug 9

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In your issue of the 9th of August is a statement purporting to be the affidavit of Chang Back Young and of Seid Back, to the effect that I have stated to them that I was not present, or in the Chinese theater at all, when Lee Yick was murdered, but was on that night on Portland highths, that I stated to them that I testified as I did on that trial because I was urged to do so by Lee Toy and Pon See I desire to say through your paper that these statements are wholly untrue and absolutely false. I made no such statement to either of these persons, nor to any one What I testified to in court was the exact truth as nearly as I could state it from what I actually saw

This man Seid Back has been pursuing me for several weeks, to get me to state that what I had sworn to in court was not true. I have refused to make any such statement, for it would have been an untruth if I had so stated. I know that Chee Gong is the man who stuck the knife into the head of Lee Yick

AH FAT

PERSONAL

Dr S I Darrin has returned from a three weeks' pleasure trip to California.

Mr. E W Moore, the photographer, returned from the coast yesterday on the Potter

Mr and Mrs. W L. Archambeau returned yesterday from Eugene, where they have been spending their vacation

Louis Akin, R. Lyon Warner and Otis Akin have gone to Mt. St. Helens to shoot a bear. They will return in a week or ten days

Miss F S Guptill, one of the most popular principals of a public school, in Minneapolis, has been spending a few days in the city Miss Guptill may remain in Portland permanently.

Mr Robert A. Caples of the Seattle *Journal* is in the city, where he will remain a few days. Mr. Caples was for a time connected with the reportorial staff of the *Chronicle* and *Examiner*, He is a son of Honorable John F. Caples, and a native of Washington territory, having first seen the light of day at Vancouver.

ALBINA REPORTERS' WORK.

An Important Meeting Held by the Municipal Lawmakers

Mayor Steffen's Message—Communications—Petitions, Ordinances, Etc, Considered—Various Other Matters of News Recorded

The city council met Wednesday evening at their chamber at the usual hour, Mayor McLaughlin in the chair Roll called and all members present Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS

The petition for the change of grade and improvement of Bellwood street was granted and notices ordered published

PLAIN WORDS FROM THE MAYOR.

The following communication from ex Mayor Steffen was read

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Albina —*Gentlemen* About a year has passed away since complaint was made and the council advised that it was necessary for something to be done to drain the Montgomery slough, for the sake of our health

But all that has been done to the present time is that the council and committee on health and police have been looking into and talking about it. But the council can talk about it until all the rest of the people of Albina are poisoned and under the ground through the negligence of the council, and still the nuisance of the slough remain the same

It is not only that the air we breathe is mixed with this poison arising from the slough but the water we are drinking is mixed with the same and it will be so long as this filthy liquid is allowed to settle into the ground It is to be hoped that the council will take some immediate action while the river is low, and give the first run we may get a chance to wash away this slimy substance There is no doubt but most of the sickness we have had in our city was malaria caused by breathing impure air and drinking impure water Not only is the slough a ruination to health, but it is also a damage to property in the vicinity and it cannot be any credit to our city to allow it to remain undrained

Respectfully J H STEFFEN

WHAT THE DOCTOR SAYS

I have every reason to believe that the draining of said slough will effect a material benefit to our young and growing city W H BOYD M D

The communication was referred to the committee of health and police

COMMUNICATIONS

A communication from L. A Brown asking for a permit to grade Santa Barbara street was referred to the committee on streets and public property

REPORTS

The report of the finance committee on Lynch's land was read and accepted A communication from Joseph Richardson was read and referred to committee on streets and public property

The committee on streets and public property reported the tax list for Sacramento street which was adopted and a copy ordered furnished the treasurer

CLAIMS ALLOWED

Albina Water Company	$30 00
John F McCarty	21 75
Ed Boyles	20 00

ORDINANCES

Ordinance vacating the alley in block 18 was read first and second time by title

Ordinance for Rodney avenue was read first and second time by title

To provide for licensing bar room and drinking shops, and to prohibit the sale of liquor without license, was read first and second time by title

Providing for furnishing loans for making needed improvements or any such use as the city of Albina shall think proper, read first and second time by title

To amend an ordinance authorizing the Willamette Bridge Railway Company's successors or assigns to construct maintain and operate street railways in the city of Albina read and referred to the committee on streets and public property

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

A proposition from Albina Water Company was read and referred to fire and water committee

A communication from A Stoldt, in regard to delinquent street assessments was accepted and the police judge instructed to issue warrants for the collection of the same

On motion the police judge was instructed to rent the lower floor of the Riel building for the hose company

On motion of Mr Kraeft the committee on streets and public property was authorized to advertise for bids for the improvement of Borthwick street, as soon as the estimate is received

On motion a warrant for $300 was ordered drawn in favor of Contractor Peter Lynch

The council then adjourned, to meet Tuesday evening August 13

OTHER NEWS ABOUT TOWN

GRADING STOPPED

Thursday the school board of directors served an injunction on Contractor Richardson to restrain him from continuing the grading of Morris street near the Central school house It seems according to a survey made lately by the city that the grading is encroaching on the school ground some six feet, within two feet of the building Two years ago when the schoolhouse was built, the ground was surveyed and considered correct at the time The survey made by the city a short time ago differs several feet As it may take some time to adjust matters it is unfortunate for the contractor, as well as property owners on Morris street who have been anxious to have the grading completed

LOST HIS TOES

Wednesday Robert Burrill the engineer running a derrick at the new elevator had a very narrow escape from death A piece of lumber 2x6 fell from above some sixty feet, and came crashing down to where he stood The men yelled to him to 'look out' but before he could do so the stick struck him on the foot and mashed the toes so that amputation was necessary

WENDING THEIR WAY BACK

Pleasure seekers at the seaside are beginning to wend their way back homeward as the weather has been quite cool and damp Mrs O F Magoon and Mrs J R. Randall have just returned from Yaquina bay.

LOST A RUDDER

Wednesday the steamer Alarm had the misfortune to lose her rudder and had to go to the bone yard for repairs It is expected that the boat will be ready so as to make regular trips to morrow

READY FOR TRACKLAYING

The Goldsmith street bridge will be ready for track laying by next Monday The bents have all been framed and raised into position

PUSHING THE WORK

The Willamette Electric Railway Company are pushing work The track has been laid from Mitchell to Delay streets.

ADDITION BEING BUILT

Mr Jake Pittinger is having a large addition built to his residence on Thompson avenue.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs Church, from Skamokawa is visiting friends in Albina.

Mrs Captain I Smith has gone on a visit to her daughter, Mrs McMullen in Seattle

Mrs J T Hughes has gone to Albany on a visit to relatives and friends to remain a few weeks

Mr A Hollenbeck, nephew of Mrs J P Randall, arrived to-day from Los Angeles, Cal, to take a look at Oregon.

Miss Allie Goddard, who left here several months ago for Los Angeles on account of ill health, has just returned very much benefited by the change of climate.

COLLOM, THE FORGER.

The Fourth Complaint, Containing Seven Counts, Entered Against Him.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug 9—The fourth complaint was entered against Frank Collom today, containing seven different counts, charging Collom with the forgery of notes aggregating $220,000. His bail is fixed at $10,000 in each case, and Collom was remanded into custody, in default of the $70 000 bail, for examination next Tuesday

Two Persons Drowned.

LAKE BLUFF, Ill., Aug 9.—J. T. Dunn, a boatman, and George White were drowned this afternoon. Mr. Dunn and two White boys went out sailing in a small boat, and when about half a mile from shore the boat was capsized by a sudden squall. Howard White swam ashore.

Simmons Liver Regulator is a most excellent appetizing tonic.—Sam. G. Fentz, Chap. to Bishop of North California.

Cramps and Pains

With what alacrity SANFORD'S GINGER responds to the cry of distress! No cramp or pain has ever made a demand upon it for relief or cure that has not met with instant response

Sanford's Ginger

Composed of imported ginger, choice aromatics and the best of medicinal French brandy, instantly relieves cramps and pains, speedily checks all forms of summer ills, prevents indigestion, destroys disease germs in water drank, restores the circulation and digestion when suspended by a chill or excessive heat,—a frequent cause of stomach troubles and sunstroke,—breaks up colds and fevers, promotes sleep allays nervousness, and wards off malarial, contagious and epidemic influences

For the aged, mentally and physically overworked, nervous and weakly, it is most valuable No household or traveler is safe at this season without it.

Beware of cheap, worthless and often dangerous gingers,' which are persistently urged upon would-be purchasers of SANFORD'S as "our own make," or "good as Sanford's," or 'cheaper than Sanford's,' or "same as Sanford's," etc Based on intrinsic worth, SANFORD'S GINGER is the cheapest ginger in the world costing two to five times that of any other, and selling but a few cents higher than the cheapest pedler's ginger Ask for

Sanford's Ginger

With Owl Trade-Mark on the Wrapper. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY Aug 9

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail 102 steel rails and fittings 51 pkgs hardware 33 pkgs tinware 1500 bxs soap 29 cs dry goods 16 cs clothing 44 cs boots and shoes 11 pkgs stationery 800 cs oil 2 cars canned goods

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours included wheat 7 0 ctls oats, 1367 ctls bran 400 ctls millstuffs 815 ctls wool 87 210 lbs hides 15 080 lbs butter 8 pkgs eggs 71 bxs green fruit 1 car and 594 bxs cattle 22 hd

WHEAT—The market shows no change The following are the fluctuations of the New York and Chicago markets

NEW YORK

	Closed 8th	Opened 9th	Noon 9th	Closed 9th
August	8 ⅞	8 ⅛	85	8
September	84 ⅛	84⅜	84¼	84⅞
October	85	85		85⅞
November	86⅛			
December	8 ¼	87⅜	8 ⅛	87

CHICAGO

	Closed 8th	Opened 9th	Noon 9th	Closed 9th
August	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
September	76⅝	76⅝	76⅛	76⅛
December	78⅛	78⅛	77⅞	78
May	82¼	8 ¼	82⅝	82½

FINANCIAL—Clearances to-day $339 706 58 balances $98 037 95

EGGS—The market is a little firmer demand fair We quote fresh 20c old 15@18c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK Aug 9—There was more vim to the stock speculations to-day and the buying was of a more general nature than during the past few days, which imparted a firmer and more pronounced tone to the dealings The only important final change among the active stocks was the loss of 3¾ per cent in sugar

Government bonds have been dull and steady

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK Aug 9—Money on call easy at 3@5 last loan 5 Prime mercantile paper 4½@6½ Sterling exchange quiet weaker 60-day bills, $4 84¼ demand, $4 87¼

BONDS.

U S. 4s (registered)	128	U S. 4½s (coupon)	106⅝
U S. 4s (coupon)	128	Pacific 6s	118
U S. 4½s (reg)	105½		

STOCKS.

American Ex	116½	Northwestern Pr f'd	141½
Canadian Pacific	50	New York Central	106⅝
Canada Southern	52½	Oregon Imp	54
Central Pacific	35	Navigation	95¾
Burlington	103¾	Transcontinental	33½
Del. & Lackawanna	145⅝	Pacific Mail	35⅝
Rio Grande	16½	Reading	45
Erie	27⅛	Rock Island	98
Kansas & Texas	10½	St. Paul	72¾
Lake Shore	103⅜	Texas Pacific	21
Louisville & Nashville	68¾	Union Pacific	61¼
Michigan Central	88¾	U S Express	90
Missouri Pacific	72½	Fargo Express	140
Northern Pacific	29⅝	Western Union	85⅛
N P Preferred	66⅞	Am. Cott'n Seed Oil	53⅝
Northwestern	110⅝		

MONEY MARKET

LONDON Aug 9—Consols, 98 1 16. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 42½ Bank of England rate of discount 3 per cent.

NEW YORK Aug 9—Sterling exchange long $4 85½ sterling exchange short, $4 88 U S. bonds, 4s 128 U S bonds, 4½s, 105½, silver bullion per fine ounce 9 ⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 9—Sterling exchange sixty days $4 84½ sterling exchange, documentary $4 84. Transfers 12½ premium

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 9

Ophir	$4 35	Utah	85
Mexican	2 70	Bullion	55
Gould & Curry	1 80	Exchequer	50
Best & Belcher	3 40	Seg Belcher	1 40
Con. California	7 47	Justice	1 55
Savage	1 30	Union	2 60
Chollar	1 25	N B Isle	1 00
Potosi	1 30	Nevada Queen	1 00
Hale & Norcross	2 70	Bodie	80
Crown Point	2 40	Peer	10
Yellow Jacket	2 75	Overman	70
Belcher	2 25	Alpha	30
Confidence	6 2	Imperial	40
Sierra Nevada	2 10	Grand Prize	40

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 9—Produce receipts past twenty four hours include Wheat, 101,000 ctls flour 9600 qr sks oats, 1100 ctls, potatoes, 3500 sks barley, 10 500 ctls

Freights—Firm. The ship Hagarstown wool 1808 tons has been chartered spot for U K Havre or Antwerp at 32s 6d

Wheat—The spot market rules firm under a good shipping demand and prices are a turn dearer No 1 shipping $1 35@1 36¼ Options quiet. Sales of No 1 white were as follows 100 tons buyer year, $1 49½ 1100 tons $1 4 ¾ and 600 tons $1 42½ buyer season $1 47⅝, seller year (new) $1 3⅝ Afternoon session Buyer year, $1.42½ buyer season $1 4 ¾

Barley—Feed is neglected there are few buyers in the market and trading of a desultory nature. Choice, 67½c No 1, 65c.

Oats—Demand fair and market rules steady Choice feed $1 17½@1 20, No. 1 feed, $1 15@$1 17½, lower grades, $1 05@1 10 milling $1 20@1 25

Millstuffs—Market quiet and easy with no changes to be noted in values. Oregon bran $14 per ton, middlings $14 50

Potatoes—Trading is quiet with a fair demand for choice. Prices show no change

Bags—Easy and dull. Demand light. Quotations nominal Calcuttas, 7½c @ ¼c.

Wool—Very quiet.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug 9—Wheat receipts past 24 hours at the principal receiving points were 552,000 bushels, and shipments 436 000 bushels.

Wheat—Easier—Opened 76¼c August, 76⅝c September, 78⅛c December, 82⅝c May Noon—76¼c August, 76⅛c September, 77⅞c December, 82⅝c May Closed—76¼c August, 76⅛c September, 78c December, 82½ May

Provisions—Pork $10 65 September, lard $6 40 September, ribs $5 4 ½ September.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Aug 9—Cattle—Receipts 83,000, steady, good grades, stronger choice to extra beeves, $4 50@4 70, steers, $3 50@4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 75@3 30, Texas cattle, $1 75@3 60, natives and half breeds, $3@$3 80.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000, heavy, dull, mixed, $4 25@$4 55; heavy, $4 05@4 35, light, $4 30@4 75.

Sheep—Receipts 6000, active, weaker; natives, $3 50@4 80. Westerns, $3 60@4; Texans, $3 50@4 15.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Freights—The rate on grain by steamer to Liverpool, 4½d per bushel.

Wheat—Easier; Opening quotations were: 85¼c August, 84⅜c September, 85c October, 87⅜c December Noon—85c August, 84⅞c September, 87⅛c December Closed—85c August, 84⅞c September, 84⅞c October, 85⅞c November, 87c December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Aug 9.—Coffee—Options opened steady, at [illegible] points up, and closed firm at [illegible] points up, sales, 40,250 bags; September, $15 10@15 20; October, $15 10@15 15; November, $15 15, December, $15 05@15 20; spot Rio, steady, more active; fair cargoes, 18¼c.

Sugar—Raw, entirely nominal, refined, quiet, ½c lower C 6⅝@6¾c extra C 7@7¼, white extra C 7½@7⅝c yellow 6½@6¾c off A 7 3 16@8c mould A 8¾c standard A, 8¼c confectioners A, 8½c Cutloaf, 8¾c crushed, 8⅞c, powdered, 8⅞c granulated 8¼c cubes 8¼c.

Wool—Steady fair demand domestic fleeces, 32@38c

Copper—Quiet but firm lake $11 90 G M copper $9 50

Lead—Steady with more doing, closing quiet and easier domestic, $3 85.

Tin—Firmer Straits $11 95

Bar silver 92½c.

Petroleum—Opened steady at 90¾c closing firm at $1.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON Aug 9.—Wool—Quiet. Territory Texas and California wools are quiet, but steady Eastern Oregon wool has been selling at 18@25c as to quality

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 9—Wool—Quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS

BEERBOHM'S GRAIN REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Weather throughout England is cold and wet.

Wheat cargoes on passage, better tone

Mark Lane English and foreign wheat steady

English and American flour steady

Chilean cargoes off coast 34s 9d, prompt shipment 34s 9d.

Red winter prompt shipment 32s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—Spot wheat quiet but steady No 1 California, per cental 7s 2½d No. 2 California 6s 11½d

3 30 P M.—Spot wheat in fair demand at the close

Futures—Higher—No 1 California, per cental, 7s 1½d August, 7s 2½d September October, November December and January

PARIS August 9—French country markets are quiet but steady Spot wheat and flour slow

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL, Aug 9—Wheat—Quiet holders offer moderately

Corn—Dull and lower, new mixed Western, 4s 2d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

SHIPPING NOTES

The steamers T J Potter, R. R Thompson, S. G Reed and Lurline, all came up yesterday from Astoria with their usual number of passengers and a cargo of general merchandise.

The bar tug Escort arrived in at Astoria last Thursday at 7 P M., with the British ship Lord Canning, 1465 tons in tow, charterers, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

The steamer Willamette Chief left Astoria yesterday at 11 A. M., with the British ship Nagpore, 1209 tons, in tow, consignees, Meyer, Wilson & Co

The British steamer Danube arrived in at Astoria yesterday at 10 30 A. M, and left up for Portland at 1 P. M.

The British bark Highmoor passed out to sea yesterday at 1 P M.

The American ship Tillie E Starbuck is lying at the foot of B street discharging her cargo.

The steamer George H. Chance is lying at the foot of D street.

The steamer Alliance is lying at the foot of C street.

The steamer General Miles is still lying at the foot of C street.

Arrivals and Departures Since August 2

ARRIVED IN.

Aug 2—Str Michigan, Puget sound
2—Steam schr Mischief, Yaquina bay
3—Schr Mary Dodge San Pedro.
3—Br ship Nagpore, London
4—Str State of California, San Francisco
5—Str Willamette Puget sound.
6—Str Idaho Puget sound.
8—Steam scr Augusta, Tillamook.
8—Str Columbia, San Francisco.
8—Str George H Chance, San Francisco.
8—Schr W T Jewett, San Francisco.
8—Br ship Lord Canning San Pedro.
9—Br str Danube, Vancouver, B C

PASSED OUT

Aug 3—Schr Maid of Orleans coastwise.
3—Br str Danube, Vancouver, B. C.
4—Str Oregon San Francisco
5—Str Alliance Gray's harbor
6—Str Michigan Puget sound.
6—Br bk Wanlock London
6—Str Dolphin Shoalwater bay
8—Str State of California San Francisco
8—Str Willamette Puget sound
9—Br bk Highmoor

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO Aug 9—Arrived—Str Empire Nanaimo Br ship Pericles, Sydney Sailed—Schr Alice, coastwise Bk Hope, Aleutian Islands, Schr Sailor Boy Gray's Harbor Bk Germania, Seattle Str Umatilla Puget Sound Br ship Sherwood Cork Bk John Worster Puget Sound Schr Melancthon, coasting Bk Arcturus, Seattle

PORT TOWNSEND Aug. 9—Arrived—Bk Ceylon, San Francisco

PORT BLAKELEY, Aug. 9—Sailed—Br bark Altcar Sydney

ASTORIA, Aug 9—Br ship Lord Canning from San Pedro arrived in 7 P M. Thursday, str Danube arrived in 10 30 A M left up 1 P M Chief left up with Br ship Nagpore 11 A. M., Br bark Highmoor passed out 1 P M

5 P M.—Cloudy, wind northwest, bar smooth.

Family Honor Must Be Maintained

Mr Newmarried—But you did not tell me dear what you did with that $5 I gave you to do the marketing with.

Wife—I hope you won't be angry but—

Mr Newmarried—You don't mean to say you spent it for soda water do you?

Wife—The idea! Do you think I'd be so silly? You see, I went into Crinley's to buy a dozen buttons, and Mrs. Longhaus, who lives across the street, was going to buy two yards of ribbon. As soon as she saw me standing by she just pitched in and bought $2 worth I could not bear to see her stick her nose higher than ours, so I just bought $5 worth. You know, Henry, dear, we can eat cold things this week, can't we, dear?

Arouse to Action
A dormant liver, or you will suffer all the tortures incident to a prolonged bilious attack. Constipation, headaches, dyspepsia, furred tongue, sour breath, pain in the right side will admonish you of neglect. Discipline the recalcitrant organ at once with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and expect prompt relief. Malaria, rheumatism kidney complaint, nervousness and debility are thoroughly relieved by the Bitters.

The Emperor's Seamen.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The queen received the German seamen from the vessels forming the emperor's escort in the grounds of the Osborne house to-day. Fifteen hundred men were in line, being commanded by the emperor.

Are You Troubled
With conscientious qualms?" asked a friend. "You look troubled." "So, I am," said the sufferer; "but it's with the toothache." "More fool, you," replied the comforter; "get it pulled out, and buy a bottle of SOZODONT, and preserve the good teeth from a like calamity."

Reservations on any steamship line in the Atlantic service to Europe can be secured at Northern Pacific ticket office, no 121 First street, corner Washington.

[illegible]
And Laws of Health
Sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents in stamps. Direct all mail to
DR. POWELL REEVES & CO.
Nos. 132 and 134 Third St., Portland, Or
Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HEART, BRAIN AND NERVES
NERVOUS DISEASES (with or without dreams) or Debility and Loss of Nervous Power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success.
MEN, young, middle-aged and old, single or married, and all who suffer from
LOST MANHOOD,
Nervous Debility Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay Failing Memory Weak Eyes, Stunted Development Lack of Energy Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediment to Marriage also Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling Out, Bone Pains Swellings Sore Throat Ulcers, Effects of Mercury Kidney and Bladder Troubles Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture receives searching treatment prompt relief and cure for life.
BOTH SEXES consult confidentially If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. Call at Once. 25 Years Experience Terms cash.
DR. POWELL REEVES & CO.,
132, 134 Third St Corner of Alder

METHOD OF EXAMINING PATIENTS.
DR. POWELL REEVES & CO.,
132, 134 Third St Portland, Ore.
Our methods of Examining patients are the most scientific. The number of delicate and perfect instruments for the purpose of examining the different parts of the body invented to tell with scientific accuracy the exact condition of each organ of the body in health and disease and locate every ache and pain, are many and wonderful.
The analysis of the blood with the analysis of the urine with wet paper chemicals and a microscope of high power furnishes him an explanation of obscure diseases which can be obtained in no other way This enables him to cure many of the most serious and complicated cases termed incurable.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
DR. POWELL REEVES & CO.,
132, 134 Third St Portland. Or.
With our new methods of treatment and fine collection of new and recently invented instruments, we are prepared to treat successfully all curable cases of diseases involving the Eye and Ear Acute or Chronic Inflammation of the Eye Lids or Globe and Far or Near Sightedness, Inversion of the Lids Scrofulous Eyes, Dimness of Vision or Blindness of one or both Eyes, Ulcerations Inflammations, Abscess Tumors of Lid or Globe, Cancer of Lid or Eye Ball Paralysis of the Nerve of the Eye Closing of the Eye Duct, Catarrh or Squinting Neuralgia Foreign Bodies in the Eyes Wild Hairs, Cross Eyes Burns or Wounds of the Eye or Lids, Lacrymal Duct Inflamed or Closed, Night Blindness, Fistula Syphilitic Sore Eyes, Feeling of Sand in the Eyes Pain on Exposure to the Light Blood-shot Eyes Soreness Mattering etc.
Inflammation of the Ear Ulceration or Catarrh internal or external, Deafness or Paralysis Singing or Roaring Noises, Thickened Drum etc.

SCALP AND SKIN DISEASES,
DR. POWELL REEVES & CO.,
132, 134 Third St. Portland, O
A positive and permanent cure effected in every form of Scalp and Skin Disease by a scientific and harmless method of treatment. Moles, Freckles, Pimples, Black Heads, Liver Spots, Flesh Worms, Dandruff Redness of the Nose Scrofula, Scald Head, Wrinkles, Scaly Tetter of the Scalp, Elbows and Knees Barber's Itch Scars, Superfluous Hair Eczema or Salt Rheum Ring Worms Tetter of Hands, Arms and Body Prurigo Scurvy Pemphigus Impetigo Erysipelas, Psoriasis Moth Patches, Scaly and Pimply Skin Diseases—cured by a certain and most skillful treatment, and the skin and complexion permanently beautified The treatment is scientific artistic harmless and certain It imparts a smoothness, clearness and brilliancy to the complexion and skin that is really charming, removing all eruptions and blemishes.

PILES AND HEMORRHOIDS
DR. POWELL REEVES & CO,
132, 134 Third St. Portland, Or.
A radical cure for Piles by a perfectly safe and painless process. A positive cure is made There are two classes of Piles the External and the Internal. There are two types of the External, the Cutaneous and the Varicose and four varieties of the Internal the Venous, Capillary the Arterial, the Fibro Elastic No matter how long standing or how aggravated the case, we make a rapid and radical cure without knife or ligature, and positively without suffering

METHODS OF TREATMENT
BY DR. POWELL REEVES & CO.,
132, 134 Third St. ... Portland. Or.
We make all theories a study, and select the most skillful treatment for each individual case. Our Electric, Galvanic, Faradaic and Magnetic Batteries, our collection of new and valuable instruments and appliances, medical and chemical discoveries, with latest improved Inhalers and powerful Atomizers, etc., enable us to treat all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood Diseases, all Chronic Diseases and Deformities far in advance of any institution in this country Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for the treatment of any private or blood disease, can be cured for one-third the cost at our Private Dispensary 132 and 134 Third st.
Scrofula and all malignant Blood and Malarial Diseases permanently eradicated from the system and a cure guaranteed.
Ulcers and Fever Sores resulting from varicose veins, necrosis of bones, old ulcers, epithelial cancers and fistula of every kind, successfully and permanently cured.
Abdominal Supporters Elastic Bandages, Stockings, Trusses, etc. furnished at office or forwarded to all parts of the country
Sending Medicine.—We send medicine to every part of the Union both by mail and express, with such clear and explicit directions for use that no mistake can occur While it is always desirable to see a patient, our thorough knowledge of the human body and its ailments enables us to prescribe with certainty and success in many diseases, if a description of the case is given.
Money should be sent by P. O. Order Registered Letter Postal Note or Express. All letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention.
TERMS.—Reasonable in all cases. Especially low to those getting small salaries and in limited circumstances.
Consultation Free.—If you are afflicted with any disease no matter of what name or nature come and let us see you. We will restore you to health if there is hope if not, we will frankly tell you so. We take no case that is not curable All who are in need of medical aid are invited to call.

TREATMENT BY CORRESPONDENCE
DR. POWELL REEVES & CO.,
132 and 134 Third St.
There are many afflicted persons in all parts of the country who desire to avail themselves of our skill and experience but who are unable to come to our office. Some cannot spare either the time or money necessary to travel so far and many more are physically unable to endure the fatigue and want of home comforts incident to a long journey To accommodate this class we have perfected a thorough and remarkably successful system of treatment by correspondence which enables the afflicted in all parts of the world to avail themselves of the benefits of our establishment at a very small cost If you cannot consult us personally write a plain description of your condition, describing your symptoms in your own language just as you experience them. When we receive this report and examine it carefully, we will give you our candid opinion of your case and the cost of treatment. If the report is not complete enough to be satisfactory we will write you special questions to draw out any important particulars you may have omitted. When you order treatment the remedies will be carefully prepared packed and forwarded to you by express There will be no marks on the box to indicate where it comes from, and all letters you receive from us will be in plain envelopes so that you may keep your transactions with us strictly confidential if you so desire. Also be sure to write your name, postoffice county and state plainly All letters should be addressed to Dr. Powell Reeves & Co. 132 and 134 Third St., Portland, Or

DISEASES OF WOMEN.
DR. POWELL REEVES & CO.,
132, 134 Third St. ... Portland, Ore.
Ladies afflicted with any of the distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, such as persistent headaches, painful menstruation leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, etc. should not give up in despair because they have met with repeated disappointments in seeking for relief We have cured hundreds of cases after other eminent physicians had pronounced them hopeless. If such diseases were indeed incurable, life would not be worth living to a large proportion of our American women. We treat all diseases of women, either at the office or by mail and express. Cures guaranteed.
NERVOUS Diseases (with or without dreams) Diseased discharges cured promptly, without hindrance to business.
BOTH SEXES consult confidentially If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous.
Medicines compounded and furnished to all patients at office—strictly pure and vegetable. Guarantee of a permanent cure in all cases undertaken.

PRIVATE DISEASES.
Blood Poison, venereal taint, gleet, stricture seminal emissions loss of sexual power, weakness of the sexual organs, want of desire in male or female, whether from imprudent habits of young or sexual habits in mature years or any cause that debilitates sexual habit in mature years, speedily and permanently cured.
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Cor. Third and Alder, Portland, Oregon

CHEE GONG HANGED.

He Was Firm and Protested His Innocence to the Last.

THE LITTLE CHINAMAN DIED GAME

He Objected to Being Strapped and Wearing a Black Cap.

HIS NECK BROKEN IN THE FALL

He Delivered a Speech From the Gallows Declaring That Lee Toy Was the Prime Mover in the Conspiracy to Have Him Executed.

Chee Gong died game. He faced the death the law had prescribed for him unflinchingly, and suffered it without pain.

The drop fell at 12:52 P. M. yesterday, and twenty minutes later his lifeless body lay upon the marble slab in the morgue.

The crime for which he was executed was the murder of Lee Yick, in the Chinese theater, on the night of November 6, 1887.

The condemned man passed his last night on earth in the hope that morning would bring good news from the governor; but he depended on a hope that he was never to realize. He read his Bible until midnight and then lay down. He slept very little, not to exceed fifteen or twenty minutes. He tossed about until 7 o'clock, when he got up and began reading his Bible. He would eat nothing, and went to the scaffold with an empty stomach.

While he was tossing about during the night, the death watch asked him why he could not sleep.

"I can't sleep to-night," he said. "To-mollow I will get a long sleep and dirt will be thrown upon me."

There were quite a number of callers at the jail during the morning hours. Father Gibney, a Catholic priest, talked with the Chinaman for a short time. Rev. John Gordon, pastor of the First Baptist church, arrived at 9:45. He was accompanied by Mr. Nathan Pearcy, a prominent member of that church, and Toy Gee, a young Chinese boy.

Chee Gong did not belong to any church, but during the time he was in jail the Baptist mission attended to his spiritual welfare. Foon Chack, the Chinese missionary, being in China, and Rev. W. S. Holt being out of the city, Rev. Mr. Gordon was requested to attend the condemned man in his dying hours.

Rev. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Pearcy and Toy Gee were with Chee Gong for half an hour. They prayed with him and did everything to make his spirits buoyant. Chee Gong stood at the head of his bed with his hands clasped in front of him and his eyes riveted on the opposite wall. His face bore a sorrowful look. He listened attentively to everything that was said, and nodded and grunted by way of affirmation. The minister told him of the crucifixion of Christ, how he bore and took the punishment that was meted out to him, and how he died between two thieves. Chee Gong's countenance lit up at the mention of God's name, but for a moment only, and the realization of the death he was soon to suffer made his features dark and sorrowful and stern again.

Rev. Mr. Gordon laid particular stress upon the sixteenth chapter of the third verse of St. John: "For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

Many and many a time he read it over and told of the death of Christ, and several times Gee Toy read it in Chinese. Then Gong's Chinese Bible was opened at the proper place and the condemned man read the selected verse over and over again. At 10:45 all knelt in prayer, Chee Gong leading, speaking his native language, and at its conclusion Rev. Mr. Gordon bid Chee Gong good by for awhile, and saying he would see Governor Pennoyer and make a final appeal for a respite.

THE GOVERNOR REFUSED TO INTERFERE.

It was practically useless for him to go to the trouble. At 10 o'clock Sheriff Kelly sent word to the governor asking him if he had any communication to make. The governor answered that he had no communication to make.

As soon as the minister departed Chee Gong removed his shoes, and taking a seat on the bed with his legs crossed under him, began reading his Bible. The few persons in the room conversed but little, and what they did say was said in a whisper, so the Chinaman's reading was not interrupted. Occasionally he would catch a word that was spoken about his case, and would lift his eyes from the book, but the next second he would be absorbed in it again.

HE OBJECTED TO BEING STRAPPED.

Quiet reigned supreme until 11:30, when Jailer Hoxie unlocked the iron door and came into the room, carrying the handcuffs and straps that were to be used in tying the man's hands and legs, when all was in readiness for the execution. The jailer took a seat on the edge of the bed beside the Chinaman, and putting his hand upon Gong's shoulder, said he would explain the use of the straps and cuffs. No explanation was needed. Chee Gong knew what they were for, and he became very excited.

"I no want my hands locked behind me," he said gesticulating wildly, and his eyes bulging out. "I no do nothing. I no killee Lee Yick. I no foolee man at all. If you want to hang me, bring me out and hang me. I want no hands tied behind me. I want no black cap. I want to see my old father, my God, my joy, my Son."

Mr. Pearcy and the others in the room endeavored to quiet Chee Gong, but nothing could be done with him. Jailer Hoxie told him that the law prescribed the mode of execution, and there was positively no way of avoiding it. The more they talked, the more Chee Gong became excited, and he was wilder than ever in his gesticulations. A wild look took the place of the sad expression on his countenance. He threw his Bible upon the pillow and jumping out of bed, put on his slippers hastily and hurrying across the room, stood up against the wall with his hands behind him, and said determinedly:

"You speak 'em die with my hands this way, I die this way," and he closed his mouth and held his head proudly erect. Then he crossed his hands in front of him and went on: "You speak 'em I die this way, I die this way. I no care. What difference does it make if tongue stick out," he said, protruding his tongue its full length. "I want to die so that old father see me, my God see me, my Christ see me, my joy see me. Christ knows my heart."

QUIET FOR AWHILE.

Satisfied with his argument, Chee Gong, looking very cross, returned to his bed and sat on the edge of it. Just then there was a loud rap on the main door of the jail and the jailer left the room to see who was knocking taking with him the straps and handcuffs.

The articles which so irritated him being gone Chee Gong quieted down, the scowl left his face, and he took up his Bible and read it. His conduct of the past few minutes was regarded as the prelude of a disgusting scene upon the scaffold when the time should arrive for strapping him, so Mr. Pearcy set about to pacify him. He sat beside the condemned man and talked to him in a kind fatherly way for several minutes. He told him how Christ had died without a murmur, and said it would be better that he should die without creating trouble.

Chee Gong sat with his head resting upon his hand, and kept his eyes upon his book. He made no answer to what was said, but looked very thoughtful and determined. Jailer Hoxie's return to the room worked him up again, and he resumed his objections to the straps and handcuffs.

"I heap scared of you," he said excitedly, pointing to the jailer. "You take me in woodshed, where I no see my father, my God and my Christ."

"It makes no difference, Chee Gong, whether you die inside or outside of the jail," said Mr. Pearcy kindly. "God sees you everywhere."

"I no want him, I no want him," said Chee Gong angrily, throwing his hands in all directions. "I no kill man. I die in woodshed with black cap over my face so I no can see nothing. That is evidence that Chee Gong killed Lee Yick. Chee Gong no kill man. He is innocent, therefore he should die in the open air. One week ago when sheriff come to me and say 'Chee Gong, you must die next Friday,' I say 'all right, hang me in the yard.' What for sheriff no do? What far he hang me in the woodshed?"

"It is all the same, Chee Gong," said a young man who was in the room, "It makes no difference where you die."

"I go to hell I die this way," snapped the condemned man.

NO MONEY, NO HOPE.

"Well, Chee Gong, there is hope yet," said Mr. Pearcy, hopefully. "Maybe the governor will do something for you."

"Oh, no," exclaimed the condemned man, resignedly. "He no do nothing for me. I no got no money."

Mr. Pearcy made one more effort to dispel Chee Gong's idea of opposing the straps and handcuffs. He told him that if he behaved himself and minded the sheriff and the jailer, everybody would like him and would think he died innocent. "Don't you think so?" he asked of the Chinaman who had been staring at the floor.

Chee Gong nodded his head and said "Yes" in a low tone of voice. He continued: "I no afraid to die. Three time the judges say 'Chee Gong, you must hang,' and I no afraid."

"The sheriff is not to blame," said Mr. Pearcy. "It is the law that is to blame. There is one law for whites, Chinese and negroes. I believe you will die a good Christian and will give the officers no trouble. Now won't you?"

Chee Gong said "Yes," and Mr. Pearcy patted him on the back.

THE GOVERNOR'S FINAL ANSWER.

It was now 11:53 and the time when Chee Gong would be taken to the scaffold was fast approaching. Rev. Mr. Gordon arrived a few minutes later and whispered to Mr. Pearcy that the governor had said that he could not see his way clear to do anything for Chee Gong. The Chinaman understood the meaning of the whisper, but the governor's answer was nothing more or less than he expected and he was not phased.

Lee Yueng Chun, a gray-haired Chinese missionary, who has a strong, determined, intelligent face and a high forehead, arrived a few moments later. He had been expected all morning. He had spent many hours with Chee Gong in his trouble and Chee Gong was glad to see him, and shook hands with him cordially. The group knelt and prayed until three taps of the fire bell announced that the noon hour was at hand. The religious services occupied the next twenty minutes. Father Gibney called at 12:10 and bid Chee Gong good bye. Gong was ready to go to the scaffold at 12:16. At that moment Rev. Mr. Gordon turned to him and asked:

HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE TO THE LAST.

"Do you still assert that you are innocent of the murder of Lee Yick?"

Chee Gong looked the minister squarely in the face and answered solemnly, "I do."

The iron door of the witness room was swung open at 12:25, and Jailer Hoxie appeared. Rev. Mr. Gordon asked if the time had arrived, and was told yes. Chee Gong then shook hands with those in the room, and, with the jailer, led the march to the scaffold.

All the morning a crowd had been collecting outside the jail, particularly in the vicinity of the woodshed. They filled the halls of the courthouse, and gathered on the stone steps in front and in the stairway leading to the jail from the interior of the building. The crowd was thickest in the rear. Men stayed around the place for hours to get points of vantage where they would be able to catch a glimpse of the Chinaman on his way to his execution. The path leading from the rear door of the jail to the entrance of the woodshed had been inclosed by a high board fence, but it did not prove to be much of a barrier. Hundreds of curious faces peeped over it on both sides, and many climbed over it and saw the execution without having to show the black-bordered invitation issued by the sheriff. This is evidenced by the fact that over 100 persons saw the execution, when the sheriff issued but forty tickets.

CHEE GONG FIRM.

When Jailer Hoxsie announced that all was ready, he took Chee Gong by the arm and the march to the scaffold was begun, Rev. Mr. Gordon, Lee Yueng Chun and Gee Toy following. As the procession passed down the main corridor and turned to the right, then to the left and out into the court yard, the cry went up, "Here he comes," and there was a general craning of necks on the part of the outsiders to get a look at him. The unfortunate man was looked upon from all sides. Men and boys caught a glimpse of him from the roof of the woodshed, from the fences, from the windows of the courthouse, which were thronged, from treetops and from the high balconies leading to the circuit courtrooms, from the rear and from woodpiles.

Chee Gong walked firmly and as he passed along he cast a curious glance at the crowds, and in another moment had passed beyond the threshhold and into the dark woodshed, lighted only by a few paint or dust stained windows.

He heaved a deep sigh as he saw the daylight fade behind him and the gallows loom up in front. For a moment his feet pattered upon the dusty ground and a second later he was ascending, with firm tread, the staunch, rough board steps leading to the gallows platform.

Reaching it he turned and gazed upon the crowds in front of him, either standing or seated upon the woodpiles. Around him, seated upon the rough wooden benches, were the sheriff and his deputies and the sheriff's jury, composed as follows: M. Marcuse, J. P. Tighe, J. D. Coleman, S. Simon, E. J. Ladd, D. L. Pavey, W. Harris, W. A. Richardson, William Coburn, J. H. Kessler, A. Bergman and A. Maudens.

Chee Gong's musings were brought to an end by Sheriff Kelly's short speech. He said those present had come to witness the execution of Chee Gong and to see the law vindicated, and he hoped order would be preserved. He concluded by asking the condemned man if he wished to speak.

THE SPEECH FROM THE GALLOWS.

Chee Gong had been standing facing the sheriff. Answering the question in the affirmative, he turned to the right and faced the crowd. His brow was corrugated, but altogether his features bore a resigned look.

For a moment he stood with both hands resting upon the railing, as if to collect his thoughts, or as if at a loss for what to say; then he raised his right hand, and slowly waving it over the assemblage, he began in a clear, firm voice, that story of his innocence he has told so often. It varied not an iota from previous versions. He told it as he told it on the night of February 15, 1888, when he was under sentence to be executed the following day, but was saved by a stay of execution; as he told it many and many a time afterward, and as he told it shortly before 12 o'clock yesterday, when he expected every moment to be told that it was time to die. He was very calm while making his speech. While he spoke the deepest silence prevailed. He began talking at 12:26.

"All ye friends," he began. "I want you all to look me in the face, and see what you can see. I no do nothing. I no kill Lee Yick.

"Before I come to Portland I lived in California two years. When I come here I worked for Lee Toy. He keep Chinese theater. I worked for Lee Toy one year and he owed me $240. He pay me $157 60 and he owe me $82 40. For long time Lee Toy no give me money, and I go to Lee Toy and speak to him and say, 'Lee Toy, I likee have some money.' Lee Toy speak to me, 'Say, Chee Gong, no got money; you come to-mollow.'

"To-mollow I come and speak to him, 'Lee Toy, I likee you pay me some money.' He speak to me, 'Say, Chee Gong, no got money; you come to-mollow.' Lee Toy say to me, 'Wacha malla you no got no account book.' I give Lee Toy account book and he say, 'Allight, Chee Gong, you come to-mollow.'

"I come to-mollow and I speak to Lee Toy, 'I likee have some money.' Lee Toy get velly mad and he speak to me, 'Say, I no got money; I no give you money.' I say, 'Allight, Lee Toy, you got money; you give me back account book.' Lee Toy say, 'I no got account book, I put 'em in stove and burn 'em up.' I tell Lee Toy he no got money, he no give book, I quit work. Then I go work anywhere I make two bit, four bit, dollar. Chee Gong get along velly well that way."

INTERRUPTED BY A DISTURBANCE.

At this juncture a Chinese highbinder made his way into the water-closet at the other end of the shed and climbed upon the partition, so that he had a good view of the scaffold. An officer saw him and wielded his cane on him, and he jumped down, creating considerable disturbance. The noise interrupted the speaker, and he stopped short, and, turning to the sheriff, said, coolly:

"I wish you would keep 'em quiet back there."

The noise had already been quelled, and Chee Gong went on with his speech.

"Lee Toy told me if I quit working for him he fixee me. Lee Toy heap bad man and he fixee me velly good. Bimeby I hang. Lee Toy heap foolee me.

"The night Lee Yick was killed I was in my room most of the time. Then I wrote letter for Gee Chuey, who wanted to send money to his people in China. I get inkspots on my hand. While I was writing the letter a policeman came to my room and arrested me. I asked him why he put me under arrest, and he said: 'I don't know. Maybe you are the man. Come to the jail and see.' I was taken to the jail and brought before Lee Yick, who was sitting in a chair. There were a number of Lee Company men in the room. One of them said to the wounded man: 'Lee Yick, did Chee Gong stab you? If so, open your mouth, move your hand, or move your foot or close your left eye.' I stood before Lee Yick fifteen minutes and looked him in the eye, and he never made one sign to show that I was the man who assaulted him.

"Then they put me in a dark cell. In half an hour I was brought into the front of the jail where Lee Yick lay on a lounge. Chung Ling, Fong Long Dick and myself were brought before him and one of the many Lee men in the room said to the wounded man: 'Lee Yick, did these three men assault you? If so open your mouth, or move your foot or your hand or close your left eye.' We stood before Lee Yick twenty minutes, and he never made a sign to show that we were the men. Finally I moved my position, stepping behind Lee Lick, when he took a long breath and groaned, and the Lee company men said that meant I was the man. The way Lee Yick was lying he could not see me; still he groaned, and that settled it.

LEE YICK'S MURDERERS.

"Gee Chon, Gee Leung and Ah Fi killed Lee Yick. Gee Chon run away. He belonged to the same family as I do and when the Lee men could not get him they put up conspiracy to hang me.

"The night that Lee Yick was killed Chon and Leung went to Ah Sue, who worked in the Holton house, and told him that they wanted to sleep in his room that night. Sue's room was in the basement of the Holton house. Chon and Leung stayed with him that night and the next morning they disappeared and have never been seen since.

"Ah Sue went down town and hearing that Lee Yick had been stabbed, intended to tell the police about Chon and Leung. He met Lee Toy, who said to him, 'Chee Gong, Fong Long Dick and Chung Ling stabbed Lee Yick, and if you tell a different story I will fix you.' Lee Toy heap scare Ah Sue, and he went away. Lee Toy is a bad man and all the Chinamen are scared of him. He served three years in San Quentin prison, California."

Chee Gong finished his speech at 12:40 and turned and faced Sheriff Kelly, who asked: "Is that all, Chee Gong?"

"What time now?" answered the Chinaman.

Sheriff Kelly took out his watch and Chee Gong stepped forward to look at it.

"Stay where you are," said the sheriff as he came on.

"Oh, wacha malla?" asked Chee Gong, with a smile. "I no run away."

SIZING UP THE SITUATION.

Chee Gong retreated a few steps and stood still. Then Sheriff Kelly read the death warrant to him. The condemned man accepted it as a matter of formality and paid very little attention to the reading of it. He put in the time taking a look about him. He began by shaking his knees to test the strength of the scaffold. He looked surprised when it did not quiver in response to his shake. Next he surveyed the rope its entire length, then took in the adjustment of the beam to which the rope was tied, and last of all looked at the trap door through which he was to fall.

Sheriff Kelly finished reading the death warrant at 12:44, and the next four minutes were taken up in prayer. Chee Gong and Lee Yueng Chun knelt facing each other at the railing, upon which each leaned. Rev. Mr. Gordon and Gee Toy knelt together alongside of the missionary. Lee Yeung Chung first prayed in Chinese, after which the minister placed his hand upon the condemned man's shoulder and prayed in English.

At the conclusion of the prayer the four arose and Rev. Mr. Gordon read John iii:16 in English, after which the Chinese missionary read it in his native language. The reading buoyed Chee Gong up for his good-bye to earth.

THE EXECUTION.

The religious services were over at 12:50 and Rev. Mr. Gordon and the two Chinese shook hands with Chee Gong for the last time.

Deputy Sheriffs Witherell and Lounsberry and Jailer Hoxsie then strapped him, adjusted the noose and put the black cap on. All this was done in a jiffy. The cap was hardly in place when an electric button in the side of the wall was pressed and Chee Gong fell six feet to his death. For a minute his form quivered, then all was still. Chee Gong died without a struggle. The job was a good one.

As soon as the drop fell the crowd made a rush for the space under the scaffold, but Sheriff Kelly and his deputies pushed them back out of the way of the doctors—Dr. F. A. Moyer, of Portland, and Dr. C. B. Smith, of East Portland. Two minutes after Chee Gong fell his pulse was 88. At 12:55 it was 88. It was 76 at 12:57, 75 at 12:58, 70 at 12:59, 68 at 1 o'clock, and one minute later it was hardly perceptible. Dr. Smith then applied the stethescope and said the pulsation of the heart was hardly perceptible. At 1:06 the doctors said Chee Gong was dead, and at 1:10 the fact was announced to the jury.

The body was cut down at 1:11 and placed in a coffin and taken to the morgue. As the coffin was being placed in the dead wagon a number of boys gathered around and lifted the coffin lid to get a peep at the body. A large number of them ran yelling and hooting after the wagon on the way to the morgue.

The funeral of Chee Gong will take place from DeLin & Holman's undertaking establishment at 3 P. M. to-day. The body will be buried by Seid Back.

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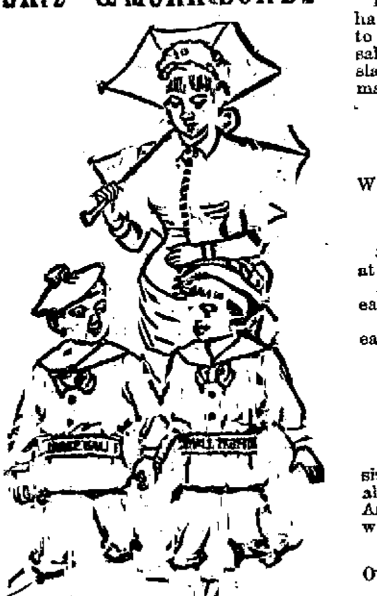

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Mlle. Garretta's Troupe.

75 EDUCATED BIRDS 75

NEW SPECIALTIES! NEW WONDERS!
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.
Admission—To Musee, 10c. Seats in Theater, 10c, 20c and 30c, according to location. Box seats—Matinee, 25c; evening, 50c.
Seats reserved without extra charge at box office.
Doors open daily at 7 P. M. Musee performance commences at 7:30. Theater performance at 8:30.

NEW PARK THEATER

TO-DAY—SATURDAY—TO-NIGHT

Farewell Performance of Duncan B. Harrison's Great Success,

"THE PAYMASTER!"

And Benefit for Spokane Fire Sufferers.

Matinee 2 P. M. Secure your seats at Hoyt & Co.'s and M. A. Gunst & Co.'s.

NEW PARK THEATER

Five Nights, Commencing Monday, August 12th.

Good fun lasts forever.—Puck.

THE COMEDIANS,

EVANS : AND : HOEY

In Hoyt's Best Play

A PARLOR MATCH

Under the management of..........Mr. W. D. MANN

NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS.

Newly adorned with a whole lot of good things,

Seats at Hoyt & Co.'s and M. A. Gunst & Co.'s.

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Conceded to be the most wonderful exhibition of the kind ever produced.

Third street, between Ash and Pine.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

CLINTON'S THEATER ROYAL!
Cor. Third and Alder Sts.
(SUPERB ENTERTAINMENT)
The coolest and most comfortable theater in Portland. Admission, 25c.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

On Central Business Property.

BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

Cor. First and A Sts.

ONLY A FEW LEFT.

WE HAVE about 100 Men's Spring and Summer Suits left and will close them out at ALMOST HALF PRICE. We don't want to carry them over until next season. We want the room for our fall importations, now en route. Your last chance to buy full Business or Dress Suits at almost half price.

Meier & Frank

LOOK HERE.

We are selling Boys' Fine Melton Suits, nicely pleated, in 20 different patterns, at $2.50, $3 and $3.50 per suit, ages 4 to 13 years. Large stock of Boys' Knee Pants from 25c to $2.50 per pair.

SPECIAL—300 dozen Men's Seamless Half Hose, double heel and toe, assorted colors, at 12½c per pair. See display in our Clothing Window.

The Opera
Importers of Fine Millinery
67 MORRISON ST.
PORTLAND
OREGON.

CLEARANCE SALE.

ALL GOODS AT COST

This great sale will continue but a few days longer.

EAST PORTLAND MILL AND FIXTURE CO. { Seventh & N Sts., East Portland.

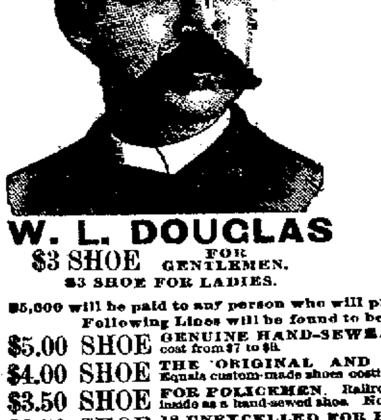
SKETCHES

FURNISHED ON DEMAND FREE OF CHARGE.

Having completed our factory (with a full line of new and improved machinery) we are prepared to give estimates and execute all kinds of mouldings, brackets, turnings and interior trimmings, bank, office, store and saloon fittings. We make a specialty of beer and butter coolers, made from strictly eastern designs.

CAUTION

W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes advertised by him before leaving his factory; this protects the wearer against high prices and inferior goods. If your dealer does not keep the style or kind you want, or offers to sell you shoes without W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on them, and says they are just as good, do not be deceived thereby, but send direct to the factory, for you can get what you want by return mail, postage paid. Dealers make more profit on unknown shoes that are not warranted by anybody; therefore do not be induced to buy shoes that have no reputation. Buy only those that have W. L. Douglas' name and the price stamped on the bottom and you are sure to get full value for your money. Thousands of dollars are saved annually in this country by the wearers of W. L. Douglas' Shoes. In ordering by mail state whether you want Congress, Button or Lace, London cap toe, plain French toe or narrow cap toe, and be sure to give size and width you want. I can fit any foot that is not deformed, as my shoes are made in a great variety of widths, sizes and half sizes. I guarantee a fit, prompt delivery and perfect satisfaction or money refunded upon return of shoes in good condition. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
$3 SHOE FOR LADIES.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN

Is a fine seamless calf shoe, with Dongola tops and Oak Leather bottoms. They are made in Congress, Button and Lace on London Cap Toe, Narrow Cap Toe and Plain French Toe Lasts, in sizes from 5 to 11, including half sizes and in all widths. If you have been paying from $5 to $6 for shoes of this quality do not do so longer. One pair will wear as long as two pairs of common shoes sold by dealers that are not warranted by the manufacturer.

Our claims for this shoe over all other $3 shoes advertised, are:

1st. It contains better material.
2d. It is more stylish, better fitting and durable.
3d. It gives better general satisfaction.
4th. It costs more money to make.
5th. It saves more money for the consumer.
6th. It is sold by more dealers throughout the U. S.
7th. Its great success is due to merit.
8th. It can not be duplicated by any other manufacturer.
9th. It is the best in the world, and has a larger demand than any other $3 shoe advertised.

$5,000 will be paid to any person who will prove the above statements to be untrue. The Following Lines will be found to be of the Same Quality of Excellence.

$5.00 SHOE GENUINE HAND-SEWED, which takes the place of custom made shoes that cost from $7 to $8.
$4.00 SHOE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY HAND-SEWED WELT $4 SHOE. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $6 to $8.
$3.50 SHOE FOR POLICEMEN. Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them. Smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. No tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet.
$2.50 SHOE IS UNEXCELLED FOR HEAVY WEAR. Best calf shoe for the price.
$2.25 SHOE WORKINGMAN'S. Is the best in the world for rough wear; one pair ought to wear a man a year.
$2.00 SHOE IS EQUAL TO SHOES THAT COST FROM $3 TO $3.50. One pair will wear longer than any shoe ever sold at the price.
$2.00 SHOE FOR BOYS is the best School Shoe in the world.
$1.75 SHOE YOUTH'S SCHOOL, gives the small Boys a chance to wear the best shoes in the world.

All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

W. L. DOUGLAS' $3 AND $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

Both Ladies' Shoes are in made in sizes from 1 to 7, including half sizes, and B, C, D, E and EE widths.

STYLES OF LADIES' SHOES.

"The French Opera," "The Spanish Arch Opera," "The American Common Sense," "The Medium Common Sense." All made in Button in the Latest Styles. Also French Opera in Front Lace, on $3 Shoe only.

Consumers should remember that W. L. DOUGLAS is the largest and only Shoe Manufacturer in the world, supplying shoes direct from factory, thus giving all the middlemen's profits to the wearer.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For Sale by WIBERG & HOLLABAUGH, 169 First St., Portland, Or.

USE PEARL TOP LAMP CHIMNEYS
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
MADE ONLY BY
GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA

THE PARKE & LACY MACHINERY COMPANY,

33 and 35 North Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

Horizontal, Vertical, Automatic, Compound & Marine Engines

Boilers From 5 to 100-Horse Power.

A full stock of the above, and also

PLANERS, MOULDERS, BAND SAWS, MORTISERS AND TENONERS,

And Complete Outfits for

SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND FURNITURE FACTORIES,
SAW MILLS, PLANING MILLS, MACHINE SHOPS,
CONCENTRATING, PULVERIZING AND STAMP MILLS.

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OES FOR LADIES.
Portland, Or.
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TENONERS,
OPS,
ND STAMP MILLS.

WESTERN UNION RATES

sident Norvin Green's Reply to Wanamaker.

ISTAKEN IDEA OF THE CASE

ostmaster General Fails to Interpret the Law Correctly—The Government Service and Other Patrons.

New York, Aug. 8.—Dr. Norvin Green, ident of the Western Union Company, sent to Postmaster-General Wanna- r the following response:

orable John Wannamaker, Postmas-General—Dear Sir: Acknowledging the of your letter of August 2, I beg to much regret that the publication of my to you, to which you refer, was ren- necessary by the extraordinary state- on the information furnished "this" department," contained in your let- July 13, and extensively printed in the papers on the following day. You in the privileges and benefits derived company through the acts of con- and especially the act of 1866. You "Under these grants the company has the right to use, without compensa- of any kind as to the right of way, all highways of the country, on the ground of being post roads. It has broadened claim to the extent that the streets of and towns are also post roads and, fore, open and free to its occupancy use. The courts have sustained it in claim!!"

ther you or we are very badly informed our respective legal advisors as to what been claimed by the telegraph company held by the courts in respect to the scope authority of that grant. I have had oc- ion from time to time to go through the roads in a great many cases, but I do recall any instances in which such claim been made and sustained by the courts.

What we understand the government did us in the act of 1866 was a franchise and to do a telegraph business in all the states, and that this franchise was given alike telegraph companies, or other parties, who might accept it, and that subsequently, what was known as the Butler amend- it was especially extended to all rail- companies; but the act never assumed give us, and could not give us, the right plant our poles in any but the lands ally belonging to the government, and at right we have rarely exercised except where the government wanted us to extend lines for the convenience of the govern- at its navy yards and military posts stations or to its department quarters city of Washington.

Had you carefully read the decision in the nsacola telegraph case, to which you you would not have fallen into such a vous error upon this point. Chief Justice ite, in the body of the opinion, thus de- s the scope of the act of 1866 under con- ation: "There is no question as to the hority of congress to provide for the ap- priation of private property to the uses the telegraph, for no such an attempt has been made. The use of the public property is granted. If private property is re- quired, it must, so far as the present legisla- is concerned, be obtained by private agreement with its owner. No compul- proceedings are authorized. Sovereignty under the constitution is not interfered with. Only national privileges are granted."

The decision in this case, therefore was that the state of Florida could not prohibit Western Union Telegraph Company extending and operating its lines of tele- graph in that state after it had acquired a right of way for its plant from a railroad company of that state, but did not hold that it was exempt from the obligation to or condemn by interstate statute the property necessary to enable it to build its lines.

The railroads are post roads, as well as of the highways, and if the govern- gives us the right of way on post roads should we have to pay the railroad companies for it. We have to contract for obtain our rights of way from the par- who own them, whether railroad com- panies, turnpike and plank road companies, individual land owners; and in cases of and highways we have to obtain licenses from the city, county or state au- thorities, or condemn under the authority the state laws.

I sincerely wish that your idea that we are not occupying many thousands of miles post roads and are privileged to occupy the highways in the United States under grant of that act may prove sound in but we have not relied upon that grant are satisfied the courts would not sus- your views. Our occupancy of the street is always by license of the local au- thorities or of the state, and in the case of the Elevated Railroad Company in the city of New York, to which you refer, we pay the company which own the structure for the right to string our wires thereon.

The act to which you refer gives the tele- graph companies accepting it the right to take stone and timber from the public lands, and to pre-empt, and enter not exceeding acres for each station. We have never availed to use any stone, and since the pass- age of that act the railroads across have afforded ample facilities for transporting timber for poles, which is more durable and economical than native timber that might be found accessible on the unoccu- pied government lands. As to pre-empting acres of land for a station, we have found that wherever a telegraph station was needed there were no unoccupied govern- ment lands, and if we were to establish a station on any forty acres of unoccupied government lands it would be in a locality that would yield no revenue. It is true, therefore that we have never taken a stone, stick of timber, or appropriated a foot of public land, under that law.

The franchise, granted this company in common with other parties, was not sup- posed to be solely for our benefit, but to se- cure to government facilities for the public. The effect of establishing our right to do business in Pensacola was to wipe out a charge of $1 for a ten-word message for a distance of twenty-five miles over a line that held the exclusive franchise under the state, and the establishment of a branch office at the navy yard at that port, which we are operating for the benefit of the government at a loss, the business of the office not being sufficient to pay the sal- ary of the operator.

We seem to be getting nearer to- gether as to the power and duty of the post- master general to name the rates of tolls to be paid on government messages. I only contend that this power and duty are limited by the consideration to a just compensation for the service required, and that a just com- pensation should cover the actual cost of the service, with something added for the use of the facilities necessary to perform it, and, as you say, the government is willing to pay this. We have come quite to an agree- ment on the principle that must govern the fixing of the rates to be paid.

But I still insist that the government is the most favored customer and that the rate for the government service during the past years, considering the character of the service, is lower than that given to any other. The government rate has been 1 cent per word for a thousand miles or less. You may make up a supposed mes- sage with an address and signature of and twenty words in the short distance under our half contracts with certain transportation companies, and show that it is a trifle less than the government rate, but the half rate is usually higher, and you forget that this cash money is not all we get. To it must be added the value of what those transportation companies do for us. Just apply even, the shortest supposed message between New York and Washington and St. Louis, and find that the government rate is

comparison between the serv- newspapers, even the special newspapers, and the messages for the government. A special would make fifty government of thirty words each, each mes-sage requiring separate checking, booking' numbering, routing, enveloping and a special delivery. We often have a special news report of 5000 words or more, equal to over 160 messages of thirty words each, while our commercial and social messages average about seventeen words, including the address and signature.

In my former statement that for messages transmitted and delivered to a single address, the government was the only customer that enjoyed a reduced rate, I distinctly excepted in the context the service for the newspapers, arrangements with railroads and transportation companies, and the distribution of commercial news reports.

It is not true that this company gives the large papers of New York, Chicago and other large cities a day rate of ½ cent per word, and a night rate of ¼ cent per word. That rate applies only between New York, Philadelphia and Washington, nor is it true that this company gives the large papers of the large cities any lower rate than it gives the small papers of the large cities and the small papers of small cities. The press rate, which is based on our commercial rate, is the same to every paper in the same city or county, great or small, whether it does business to the extent of dollars per year or $100,000. It is not true that the patronage from the press is most profitable we have. There is little or no profit on the regular press service as a whole, and very little on the special press service, and it would not add to our profits if the rate was made still lower. However, as it is based on our commercial rate, it is necessarily reduced with it. The question of our press rate has been much discussed with the press associations, who, having many lines leased which they operate, themselves are quite familiar with the cost of rendering it, as they are with the cost of like service in other countries, and it was found and admitted that the press rate of this country, considering the distances, was the lowest of any country in the world and the most liberal in its application.

In the signal service reports since 1872 the rate has been reduced, as in the case of other government service, by lengthening circuits. Until about 1884 the circuit for the signal service paying 3 cents per word was counted as practically making a circuit. A compound circuit, requiring the use of repeaters, as from New York to Milwaukee, with drops, was charged and paid for as two circuits, or at the rate of 6 cents per word; so, also, were the circuits from New York to Eastport, Me., and from Cincinnati to New Orleans, while the circuit from Chicago to San Francisco was rated as four circuits, or 12 cents per word. San Francisco to San Diego and San Francisco to Olympia, W. T., were each rated and paid for as three circuits, or 9 cents per word. Others were contained in double or treble circuits. Now we are only paid 3 cents per word for each of these circuits, so that the rate for the signal service reports has on a number of circuits been reduced to one-half and on others to one-third of the amount previously paid. If we had been paid last year for this signal service on the same basis as in 1872, we should have received nearly twice as much as we did, while the rate on government messages, fixed so nearly at the cost of the service at the start, has not been entitled to any, and could not be expected to have a corresponding reduction with the rates to the public from time to time, yet the facts show that on a large class of government business the reduction has been much greater than that made to the public. Up to July 1877, the government rate was one cent per word for 250 miles, or less than one cent per word for each additional 250 miles, or fraction thereof, not less than 25 cents to be counted. For a fraction less than 1000 miles, therefore, the rate for a twenty-five word message was $1, for 2000 miles it was $2, and for 30000 miles it was $3; for 750 miles it was 75 cents, and for 500 miles it was 50 cents, while for 250 miles or less it has remained the same, except that the minimum is twenty words instead of twenty-five words. Since 1884 the rates on the same message for 3000 miles would be 63 cents for 2000 miles, 50 cents for 1000 miles, and all distances under that 25 cents. The reduction, therefore, on the long distances has been about 80 per cent., on 2000 miles 75 per cent., on 1000 miles 75 per cent., on 750 miles 66 per cent., on 500 miles, and down to anything over 250 miles 50 per cent., whilst for 250 miles and less it remains the same.

The average reduction in twelve years has probably been in the neighborhood of 50 per cent. for the year ending July, 1887, our average rate to the public was 43 6-10 cents per message. Last year it was 31 2-10 cents per message, the reduction to the public being something less than 30 per cent. In the same period the cost to the company of handling messages has been reduced from 29 3-10 cents per message to 23 2-10 cents, being about 20 per cent., and the reduction to the government service has been 2½ per cent. greater than the reduced rates on commercial messages.

The sum of it all is that the government has given us nothing that cost the government anything, or that was of any value to the government to retain, nothing that has not been worth more to the government and the public that we should have than it has been worth to us, while in consideration therefore the government by its reserved power has been making a saving for a number of years at the rate of nearly if not quite, one hundred thousand dollars a year in the cost of its telegraph service below that what other customers pay, while it enjoys, as it should, a preferred service over all other business.

Although I have treated the press service as not properly comparative with the transmission of the government messages, I desire to say that in point of fact, if the government had paid us during the past several years the rate stipulated by contract with the Associated Press on news dispatches bearing one address, the aggregate revenue for the government service would have been larger than it was at the rates the government paid.

I have the honor to remain very respectfully yours,
NORVIN GREEN,
President.

HIS LAST REQUEST.

Chicago Mail.

"I heard a story on an Irishman the other day which I think is new," said a friend at the club. "This Irishman was in the habit of going home drunk every night of his life and beating his poor wife Biddy in the good old fashion. He didn't lick her because he disliked her or wanted to punish her, but just because he thought it the proper thing to do. Finally, however, the patient woman could stand it no longer and appealed to the priest. The reverend father went to her home that evening and waited for Pat. He came, drunk as usual, and the good priest took him in hand.

"'Pat,' says he, 'you're drunk.'

"'Yis, your riverince,' says Pat, 'I'm feelin' purty good.'

"'Well, how long is this goin' to continue, I'd like to know?'

"'Jist as long as I kin git a dhrop of the creatur,' says Pat. 'I can't stop dhrinkin'.'

"'Now, see here, Pat,' says the good father, 'I'll tell you what. You'll stop this right here to-night. If you ever get drunk again I'll turn ye into a rat—d'ye mind that? If I don't see ye I'll know about it jist the same whether ye get drunk or not, and if ye do get drunk, into a rat ye go. Now remember that—there's a good man.'

"The priest went away and Pat was docile that night; but the next night when he came home and kicked open the door one glance showed Biddy that he was loaded to the hat. She gauged his 'jag' at once and saw that he was in fighting trim, so she dodged behind the table in an attitude of defense.

"'Don't be afraid, darling,' said Pat in a subdued key, as he steadied himself before dropping into a chair. 'I'm not goin' to bate you this night. I'm not goin' to lay the weight of me finger on ye. I want ye to be kind to me to-night, darlin', and to remember, if ye kin, the days when we was swatehearts, and when I was always kind to ye and ye loved me. Ye know his riverince was here last night, and he tould me if I iver got dhrunk again he'd turn me into a rat. I'm dhrunk this minit, darlin'. The praste didn't see me, but he knows I'm dhrunk, and this night into a rat I go. I want ye to be kind to me, darlin', and watch me, and when ye see me gittin' little, and the hair growin' out on me, an' me whiskers gittin' long, for God's sake, darlin', as ye love me, kape ye eye on the cat.'"

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points East. Office, No. 121 First street, corner Washington.

LA GRANDE'S DEVELOPMENT.

A Compromise Effected With the Only Rival of the Town.

The M. & M. Co., of Island City, to Remove to La Grande—Citizens' Patrol to Guard the Town—Investments in New Industries.

La Grande, August 6, 1889.

The business interests of Island City, which is situated three miles east of La Grande, is almost wholly under control of the Island City Mercantile and Milling Company, a corporation of considerable capital which owns a large mercantile establishment, a flouring mill and a majority of stock in the First National bank of Island City. This company has enjoyed an extensive business, and as far as their operations have extended have been a rival to La Grande. This week a proposition was made to transfer their business interests to La Grande in consideration of the purchase of their business buildings in Island City, fourteen in number, and aggregating in value in the neighborhood of $20,000. The citizens of La Grande will at once proceed to raise the amount stipulated and the acquisition of the M. & M. Company's interests is a matter which may be considered as practically settled.

The M. & M. company employs a working capital of $100,000, and operates branch establishments at Enterprise and Lower Wallowa. The Island City bank has a capitalization of $50,000, and carries deposits of about an equal amount. The harmonizing of La Grande and Island City's interests is a consummation that has long been devoutly wished, and makes a new period in the history of La Grande's progress.

A portion of the La Grande Hydraulic Water company's works was destroyed by fire last night, the probable work of an incendiary. The principal portion of the town is shut off from water supply in case of fire. A meeting of the citizens will be held at the armory this evening for the purpose of organizing a citizen's patrol to guard the town, as a protection against incendiary fires. A large number of tough characters about town is the principal reason for taking action in this matter.

A committee of Summerville people has been engaged during the week in procuring right of way for the O. R. & N.'s branch road from La Grande to Wallowa.

The county teachers' institute will convene at La Grande next Monday and continue in session during the week. Several of the prominent instructors of the state will be present during the session. An extra effort has been made to secure a large attendance and from present prospects the educational interests of Union county will be fully represented.

The proposition to put in an electric light plant and water works, submitted by the superintendent of the water system of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, will be up for consideration at the next meeting of the council. The present system of water supply is not adequate to the demand, and it is very probable that favorable action will be taken on the new proposition.

The Standard Oil Company have secured an option on a piece of ground, with the view of constructing an oil house thereon, and making La Grande the distributing point for the eastern part of the state. Upon the arrival of orders from headquarters, work will be commenced on the building, and a side track constructed. It is estimated that fifty carloads of oil will be distributed annually from the La Grande depot.

A local company has offered to construct a hotel at a cost of not less than $25,000 in consideration of grounds and a cash subsidy of $6000.

The deposits in the La Grande National bank this week reached an even $100,000, the highest point since the institution was organized.

As a result of the continued improvements going on in La Grande and the favorable outlook for the future, one of the prominent real estate dealers has made a uniform advance of 25 per cent. on all his holdings.

The members of the Catholic church having recently commenced the erection of a church edifice, are now actively engaged in securing the establishment of a Catholic school in La Grande and have reasonable assurances of success.

The water company will commence work at once to repair the damage caused by the fire last night. In the meantime the water mains will be kept ready for services as nearly as possible by means of the engine used for supplying water for the railroad company.

The amount of money paid out to wage-earners in La Grande and vicinity is over $13,000 per month, or nearly $400,000 per annum. About one-third of this amount is paid to employes of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company living in La Grande. The amount of pay checks cashed for the railroad employes over the counters of the La Grande National bank last month exceeded $10,000.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

OREGON.

Salem has a new cigar factory.

A Canadian capitalist is now in Salem for the purpose of prospecting for the establishment of a fruit cannery.

It is reported that the roads leading into The Dalles are in a very bad condition, and need prompt attention.

Mrs. J. M. Archibald, a pioneer, died at Knox Butte, at the age of forty-eight years. She came to Oregon with her father in 1852.

The town council of Lakeville has purchased a half block and will erect thereon a a two-story building to be used as city offices, jail and town hall.

The steel rails, spikes, fishplates and bolts for the fair ground extension of the Salem street railway have been received from Carnegie's mills in Pennsylvania.

A timber fire broke out near Dixie, Polk county, on the west side of the railroad, and sweeping across the county, did some damage on the Baskett estate and other places.

John Nutting, Bob Herrington and A. Roberts have returned from a search in the northeastern part of Linn county for the remains of George Nutting. They were unable to find any traces of the missing man.

Several days ago Urban Spencer was walking across a trestle on the track the other side of the Deschutes, when a train came around a curve, and in his hurry to get out of the way he fell, striking on his back, and injuring him severely.

An Eastern Oregon paper says: There are now over 1,000,000 head of sheep being pastured between Fish lake and the Deschutes river. The bunchgrass range of Eastern Oregon is being rapidly demolished, forcing the sheep owners to seek pastures in the Cascade mountains.

The Harney *Items* says: The party of fossil hunters who came from the East are in the North Fork country, and are meeting with success in finding bones of small horses with three toes on each foot, also rhinoceros skulls and other bones and fossils, which show that Oregon was once a tropical climate long before the glaciers came down from the North Pole and covered our land miles deep with ice.

C. G. Royal met with a serious accident at Yaquina bay. He was helping shift a large plank on the tramway near the pile driver. The end of the plank slipped off the cross piece and knocked Mr. Royal from his foothold to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. He struck on his hip causing the lower part of his body to become paralyzed and injuring his back. He was moved to his home. His condition is favorable.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Carbonado is to have a steam ferry.

Ellensburgh proposes to have several miles of street railway in operation by October 1st.

The real estate sales in Spokane Falls for the first six months of the present year amounted to $9,000,000.

Mr. Merchant's eight-year-old son was dragged to death by a horse, at his place about five miles west of Cheney.

Articles of incorporation of the Tacoma Produce Exchange have been filed in the secretary of state's office at Olympia.

The census taken by the assessor of King county, W. T., makes the population 40,768. The census gives the city of Seattle 26,740, and the county outside the city 14,048. Of the total in the county 25,552 are males and 15,236 females.

The population of Thurston county, according to the assessor's records, is 7201, of which number 3238 reside in Olympia.

Work has commenced on the Skagit iron mines, and shafts have been sunk to the depth of 500 yards where the lode is located.

Boys cleaning brick in the burned district of Ellensburgh struck for increased wages, but did not succeed in securing their demands.

Henry Horton and Harry Schultz, the two horse thieves arrested in Puyallup, have been held in Seattle to await the action of the grand jury.

Citizens of Olympia talk of organizing a local committee to regulate the lawless characters who have lately burglarized many houses and stores in that city.

By the swamping of a boat off Port Blakeley John McCall was drowned Sunday and his companion, George Curtis, nearly died from exposure before being rescued.

The assessment rolls of Walla Walla county for 1888 and 1889 show the following figures: Value of land, 1888, $2,781,760; 1889, $3,355,720; increase of 1889 over 1888, $573,960.

The following patents have been granted to residents of Washington during the past week: G. W. Ansley, Medical Lake, rotary or disk harrow; A. Mecklam, Colfax, separator; J. D. Burkhart, Dayton, thresher adjuster.

The city justice of Walla Walla reports that during July there were 16 cases of infraction of city ordinances tried, 15 of the cases being followed by conviction. Fines and costs were assessed to the amount of $281.75.

The farmers near Woodland, Cowlitz county, W. T., have organized the Woodland Dairy Association, and have just completed and put in operation a fine new cheese factory, with new and improved machinery and a capacity of 7000 pounds of cheese per day.

Gray's Harbor has eight saw mills, with a daily capacity of 490,500 feet of lumber, located as follows: One at South bay, 20,000 feet; one at Hoquiam, 100,000 feet; four at Aberdeen, 250,000 feet; one at Cosmopolis, 100,000 feet, and one at Montesano, 20,000 feet.

George Bickelhaupt was hauling a load of lumber from Dayton. At the mouth of Thorn hollow, about seven miles from Waitsburg, the team started to run. Coming to a fork of the road, the team took the wrong track and then crossed over to the other track and plunged into a cut about ten feet deep. The lumber fell on Mr. Bickelhaupt, killing him instantly.

Walla Walla county will have a harvest this year at even the low acreage of twenty bushels an acre, of 2,400,000 bushels. This will be worth a million and a quarter dollars. The crop will be 72,000 tons. It would take 4534 freight cars of fifteen tons capacity each to move the wheat, and if each of the two roads move fifty cars each a day, two months of steady work will be necessary to haul the grain. At the uniform rate of $4 70 a ton for freight the roads will receive for transportation about $250,000 from Walla Walla county alone.

Last Saturday George Smith, who owns a band of sheep which is being herded about five miles from Farmington, went to his herder's camp to furnish him with supplies, but on arriving there could find neither sheep nor herder. Returning home and getting assistance they started out on a searching expedition, and after traveling a few miles from the camp found the sheep scattered, as though they had not been herded for two days. Further search found a portion of the herder's clothes, but no herder could be found.

IDAHO TERRITORY.

The Weiser *Leader* says an English syndicate has undertaken to expend $8000 in development work in Mineral districts, and, if after putting in said amount, the mine makes a good showing, they will erect a fine mill for a half interest in the mine.

Great alarm prevails in the mining camps of the Cœur d'Alene on account of forest fires in the mountains. The citizens have organized, and are on guard duty day and night. The smoke is intense throughout the valleys, and extends over the Palouse country.

Idaho *World:* C. S. Bowen and two Boston capitalists are now working the Elkhorn mine. The Boston men the other day made a payment of $5000, and have six months in which to pay the balance. They will push work ahead in the mine. Mr. Bowen has a one-third interest.

The Nampa *Progress* says that on the 16th instant, while sinking an artesian well at that place, a relic of prehistoric times was unearthed at a depth of 330 feet in the shape of a perfect image representing a baby, composed of baked clay. Mr. M. A. Kurtz has the baby in his cabinet.

An immense canal four and one-half miles long to be used in conveying water to the ranch of Governor Shoup, has just been completed. Twenty men have been employed in its construction for the past three months, and the estimated cost of the work is $15,000, and is intended to irrigate 1000 acres.

The Elk Horn mine, the principal ledge in a group of very rich mines, situated on Elk creek, some ten miles above Idaho City, in Boise county, has recently been leased for six months to Mr. S. O. Bowen, who is understood to represent a Boston syndicate. The consideration of the lease was $5000 cash in advance, which has been paid down.

NEWS FROM SHERMAN COUNTY.

The daily mail is a great convenience to this neighborhood.

Messrs. H. White and sons, having a large number of horses and cattle, have cut all their crop for hay.

A copy of The Oregonian may be found in almost every house; the agricultural department is highly appreciated and read with interest.

There lies in the vicinity of Enkinsville and Moro, twenty-two to twenty-six miles south of Grant's station, a fine body of farming land. The people are industrious and thrifty. Crop reports in this season of unprecedented dryness are encouraging.

Threshers are just starting out. Mr. John A. Moore and sons expect their crop of wheat to yield between 2500 and 3000 bushels; Mr. George Boyd, 1000 and over; Captain Moore and H. McDaniel, 1000 and over; Mr. Rufus Moore, 1000 to 1500; Mr. Fara, 500 bushels.

Great But Not Haughty.

Boston Transcript.

President Harrison met a league pitcher the other day, and was treated as a social equal. The pitcher showed no haughtiness, but on the other hand, was kind, attentive and considerate. The common people, who always like to see the great unbend, looked on with pleasure, for all men felt that in the courtesy paid to their chief magistrate was an implied acknowledgement of their own quality with the pitcher. The president was greatly pleased. He told Secretary Halford that if the league pitcher had been an applicant for the Sangammon post-office, he couldn't have been more respectful. And that particular pitcher had just been sold for $5000 by the Dodge Citys to the Keokuks, too.

Rather Hard on Salem.

Chicago Herald.

"Out West," says a theatrical manager, who has just brought his company into Gotham, "they don't always do things in New York style. We played at a little theater in Salem, Or., two weeks ago, and when I asked an old man with long whiskers, who was sort of general factotum about the theater, what time they usually ran up the curtain, he said, shifting a quid of tobacco in his mouth. "Well, we don't have no reg'lar time; we gen'ly begin when the folks begin to 'stomp.' So we waited till our audience got there and 'stomped,' which was about 9 o'lcock."

A Dude's Revenge.

Puck.

Van Doodlees—Wags called me a fool today, don'tcherknow.

Van Simpre—Aw, weally? What did you do, deah chappie?

"Oh, I got even with him; I happened to have me old chestnut bell in me pocket, and I wung it at him weal hard, don'tcherknow."

"Haw Iawvel Thant was awful good, chappie."

LOST IN THE AWFUL CRASH

Remarks at the Funeral of Quint Guthrie, by Rev. David Wetzell.

The Speaker Touchingly Alludes to the Brave, Manly Qualities of Deceased—Lesson of Life's Uncertainties.

At the funeral services of the late Quint Guthrie, the fireman who died a few days ago from the injuries received at the railroad accident at Albany Junction, the Rev. David Wetzell officiated. The services, which were held in this city, were very impressive. On the sorrowful occasion Rev. Mr. Wetzell made the following remarks:

To-day we face once more the mighty fact of death. And though death has been in the world at least 6000 years, the world has not got used to it. It is the same unwelcome visitor that it has ever been. We love life. God made us to love it. Not so much because of what life is, as what we may be and do. But as we are born, so must we die. As the day that dawns is to be clothed in the mantle of night, so these bodies of ours, to-day buoyant with life, to-morrow are wrapped in the sable trappings of death. To-day we rise in the carriage of life and pleasure; to-morrow our mortal remains ride in the hearse to our last, long resting place, the grave. To-day we greet our friends with smiles and caresses; to-morrow our lips are marble and our icy form is unmoved by their tears and cries of anguish. To-day our hands are held out to loving mother, sister, brother, wife, child; to-morrow they are folded across our breast, within which the heart is silent forever. To-day our eyes sparkle with pleasure at the voice and caresses of dear ones; to-morrow they are fixed in the stare of death. To-day our feet run swiftly in the path of duty and of life; to-morrow they are as oblivious to the will of the sleeper as the pyramids or sphinx. And are not

THESE SOLEMN REALITIES?

Are not these a part of the experience of our race? Death paralyzes the wheels of commerce for the time. He waves his magic wand and the noise of the ten-thousand whirling spindlers in the world's factories is hushed. No one can say him nay. No matter, though our love be as strong as life and high as heaven, death takes from our mortal vision our dear ones, and leaves us in the shadows to weep and mourn. But, 'tis not so bad, when the father, mother, husband or wife, has run the race of life, and the mortal machinery has done its work, and, like the dead ripe sheaf, is gathered into the garner house of the Infinite. I sat near an aged grandfather and watched his life ebb gradually away. No pang came to me, for I felt that that great spirit could no longer use that worn-out body, and I said, in my heart, come death, come quickly. The spirit is anxious to be free. Like the bird taken from its native home and inclosed in the cage of iron, it beats its head against this side and that from love for freedom, so his aged spirit seemed to be struggling against the walls of that frame of flesh to get out and back to the bosom of its God. And when the breathing stopped, and the pulse ceased to beat, I said, "Now God, be praised! Grandpa's free at last! But when in the fulness of life, as was our departed friend and brother, we do not understand why one should be cut down. Why one should be called when he has

JUST REACHED MANHOOD'S NOON,

Is a question we cannot master. We lay our mouth in the dust, and in the midst of its overwhelming perplexity say: "Thy will, oh, God, not ours, be done." We cannot engage to serve so long on life's battle field and then cease. We cannot make an appointment with death. The responsibility of the time of our birth did not devolve upon us, nor will the responsibility of the time of our death. We cannot say the white-winged messenger must not, shall not, whisper in our ear "come" till to-morrow or next year. Nor can we have our choice as to the place of our dying always. We cannot prepare a soft bed for our hour of dying, and say I will return and lay me here and close my life amid scenes that have been so dear to me. How the events in connection with this sad wreck emphasize this fact! That brave engineer, who loved his home so tenderly, breathed his life out away from its sacred enclosure. And this dear boy, the equally brave fireman, dies, away from his dear home; that home in which he was ever so cheerful, bright and happy. Friends, we cannot always have it as we would wish. Not that our friend was not tenderly cared for in the hours of his intense suffering. For you all know that at St. Vincent's all is done by those in charge, that mortals can do to smooth the dying pillow, or nurse back to health again those put in their care. The same is true of the other hospitals of our city. They are treasure-houses of mercy. I only say that we cannot make elaborate preparations as to the place where we shall die with any assurance that we shall enjoy them in our last hours. Nor have we choice as to the manner of our death. Do you suppose that death from an awful wreck was the choice of the engineer, whom we laid quietly to rest last week, and of this dear young man, for whom we will perform the same sad office to-day? Do you suppose that as they sped along the iron rail that fated night they deliberately made choice of death as death came to them both? Mangled and bruised and burned—oh! the untold pain they each endured before their spirits were set free. They could not have chosen.

SUCH AN AWFUL DEATH.

They simply did their duty heroically and well, and in the performance of that duty the awful crash came. Then followed days of agony, pain—then death. This is the story in a few words. The heart of Portland has been stirred profoundly by this sad accident. The names of John Miller and Quinn Guthrie are spoken to-day with profound admiration. These men might have saved their own lives by endangering the lives of the passengers in their train. But they stood at their posts like heroes, and at the sacrifice of their own lives, which were dear as life itself to others, saved their train with its load of other human lives no more precious than their own. It is simply the old, old story of sacrifice of life for life so often told in the checkered history of the world.

He for whom we mourn to-day, and whose icy form now lies before us, was a dutiful son, a loving brother, a faithful employe. Deeply religious by nature, he often assured his family and his friends of his abiding confidence in God. Looking upon a picture of the Savior as it hung upon the wall of his room at the hospital he said, "How sweet to believe in the Savior." Once, having been in attendance upon a revival for some evenings in a neighboring town, he arose in the still watches of the night, dressed himself, and went to the home of the man of God whose words he had been listening to, and begged to be remembered at the throne of heavenly grace.

ALL HONOR TO THE MAN

Who, conscious of his own weakness, calls upon his God. Such a man was Quinn Guthrie. He may not have complied with all of heaven's requirements. Who of us has? But he whom God has accepted, is accepted at a higher tribunal than man's. "Mother pray for me," was one of his very last requests, and when she had finished her petition, his own voice went up to God in prayer. Seeing his agony, in tears and anguish of heart, the mother prayed God to take him out of his pain; her prayer was answered, and the spirit of honest, frank, manly, brave Quinn Guthrie went out of the body bruised and burned in that awful wreck, to be with its God. For twenty-seven years and a few months he had walked the dusty road of life, sharing its joys, and suffering its sorrows. He loved his mother, and had a passionate fondness for home, traits of character that will save any man from ruin and shame. In this home circle of children never before broken by the hand of death, he will be sadly missed. How sadly, none but this mother and these remaining children can appreciate or know. But my dear weeping friends, it is better to lay him to rest with the blessed knowledge that he was always manly and honest in life's conflicts, than if he had died in shame and disgrace. This is the silver lining to this dark cloud of your sorrow. The great God alone can comfort you. We tender you our unfeigned sympathy. We would do all in the power of mortals to help you bear this great sorrow. But we realize our utter helplessness in the presence of death, that must soon claim us and you. But God, who has promised to be with those, who will permit his presence in their hearts, will throw around you his everlasting arms of sympathy, and in the stillness of your lonely sorrow, will speak peace to your troubled souls. To him we commend you. The

ECHO OF THAT DREADFUL CRASH

Has died away in the distance and to-day we will perform this last scene in that wreck and its consequences. Last, did I say? No, not last. There will be other scenes. But to speak of them I forbear. May God in heaven have mercy on the souls of the men who so wickedly turned the switch on that fatal night, that sent to death those brave men, John Miller and Quinn Guthrie.

CURRENT REMARKS.

The stamp window of any post-office is a sort of Lick observatory.—*Rochester Express.*

In spite of their proverbial slowness, telegraph messengers go about with a great deal of despatch.—*Boston Post.*

When a man wants to find fault he will do so even if he has to be up all night looking for it.—*Richmond Recorder.*

It is ordered in Illinois that no kicking shall be done in the state asylums except by the attendants.—*Courier-Journal.*

Society at a seaside resort is not too particular. It is easy to get in the swim—with any sort of bathing dress.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

When a washerwoman changes her place of residence, one may ask her "where she hangs out now" without using slang.—*Boston Courier.*

The act of swimming furnishes an exception to the rule that kicking operates against a man getting along in the world.—*Binghamton Republican.*

—When the cashier girdeth up his loins and fleeth in the silence and darkness of the night, then does the ex-checker depart with the exchequer.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Happy father—"Joe, old boy, give me suitable names for my twin babies." Joe—"Are they boys or girls?" "Girls." "How will Kate and Duplicate do?"—*Time.*

"Will the glass-blowers strike?" is the question asked by an esteemed contemporary. It suggests another inquiry: "Will the glass-strikers blow?"—*Washington Capital.*

"Father," said Willie, who had just been corrected, "that strap is hereditary, isn't it?" "I don't know that it is." "But it descends from father to son, doesn't it?"—*Washington Capital.*

A proof of the immense superiority of the classic over the modern physique is the fact that the gladiators of old never got out of condition by drinking, and yet they were continually indulging in Roman punches.—*Baltimore American.*

She—Do you love music? I am passionately fond of it! He (just introduced)—I knew you were. I watched you the other night at the opera, and the way your jaws kept time to the music was a—— She—Sir? —*Terre Haute Express.*

"That's a fine desk, Brownie." "Yes; I flatter myself it's pretty good. Pigeonholes for everything—poems, paragraphs, short stories, etc." "I see you haven't one for ideas. You never have one of those, I suppose."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Gentlemen," said the candidate for office, as he squirted a stream of tobacco juice on the pavement below, "my character is spotless." "Then it's a pity," said some one in the crowd, "that you can't wear it for a shirt."—*Clothier and Furnisher.*

Wife—James, why don't you see about getting in that new heater? It is warm weather and you can buy it much cheaper. Husband—(getting in at 4:30 next morning) —Iz zat you, my dear? Been working (hic) hard all day. Got the new heater; brought (hic) it home with me.—*Kearney Enterprise.*

STARTLING PREDICTIONS.

S. L. Loomis predicted the result of the census of 1880 within 18,000 of the actual figures. He estimates that the population of the country in 1890 will reach 67,250,000, an increase during the last decade of more than 30 per cent. To allow a reasonable margin for possible error we may place the total at 67,000,000 and the decennial increase at 30 per cent. Should this ratio of increase continue, say the Washington *Star*, our population at the end of each decade during the next 100 years will be represented by the following figures, the progressive immensity of which will surprise most people and perhaps cause them to wonder:

1900	87,100,000	1950	320,393,290
1910	113,230,000	1960	416,513,277
1920	147,199,000	1970	541,467,250
1930	171,358,700	1980	703,907,425
1940	248,765,300	1990	913,079,642

People of a speculative turn of mind may well ask themselves what is to be done with so enormous a population; how are they to be supported, and many other questions that, though purely speculative now, may assume a vital importance before the close of the next century. The total area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,580,242 square miles, or 2,291,354,880 acres. This area necessarily includes the lakes, rivers and uninhabitable mountains and deserts, yet we find that there will be an average of more than two and one-half persons to each acre of our total area when the enumerators enter upon their duties 100 years hence. The exact figures are 2.504.

According to Mr. Loomis, the ratio of increase of population by births over deaths, although much less than it was a century since, is at present 2.01 per cent. per annum; or 20.1 each ten years. Accepting, for convenience, the ratio of decennial increase as 20 per cent., and casting aside all accretion from immigration, we find that in the year 1900 our total population will be more than 610,000,000.

Whether these figures are accepted as reasonably trustworthy or rejected as gross exaggeration, the fact still remains that the natural and inevitable increase of the population, not alone of our own country, but of the whole world, presents a problem that may well engage the thoughtful mind.

A Drummer's Anecdote.

Chicago Herald.

"I see some queer things while knocking around the country," said a traveling man yesterday, "and one of the funniest circumstances that I can recall happened last Friday night. I was running up the Milwaukee road a few hundred miles, and when I left Sioux City my only fellow passengers were an old man and his wife, who occupied the lower section across from me. They had their berth made up early and soon retired. I guess it was the first time they had ever traveled in a sleeper by the way they acted, for they were pretty awkward about undressing, and I heard the old lady lecture her husband for not getting a larger room. After much mutual grumbling all was quiet, and then came a deep snore accompanied by one a trifle more subdued. It was evident the old people were asleep. At Manila Junction a large party came in and taxed the sleeper to its full capacity. The porter had to remove the baggage of the couple, which was stowed above them, and assigned the berth to a little inoffensive citizen weighing about 120 pounds. He removed his shoes and was climbing into the bunk when the old lady woke up and began screaming. This aroused her husband and he yelled for the porter, who came running down the aisle. 'Say, there's a man just come into our room,' the old gentleman gasped out. The porter tried to explain that he would not annoy them, and had a right to be there. But neither would believe this, and the old man declared the porter let him in to rob them. He was also indignant to think anyone should be allowed to sleep in the same compartment with his wife, and finally he and the old lady got up and dressed, and insisted on the porter removing the bedding from their berth, so they could use the seats. I peeped through the curtains and saw them both sitting there nodding, but every few minutes they would suddenly remember and sit bolt upright. I pitied the poor deluded couple, and really the situation was not lacking in pathos, for they were thoroughly in earnest. When I got off the train early next morning they were still sitting there, but both were sound asleep, the old gentleman with his arm around his wife's waist, and her head pillowed on his shoulder."

Sourness of stomach, belching, colic, stomach ache. Simmons Liver Regulator cures it.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Bombardment of Port-au-Prince by Hippolyte.

SAD PHASES OF A BOSTON FAILURE

Foreign Crop Prospects—The Czar to Visit Emperor William—A Policeman Murdered at Chicago.

New York, Aug. 9.—The steamer Alvo, arrived from Hayti, brings news to July 27. She reached Port-au-Prince on the evening of the 26th. The noise of Hippolyte's cannons could be distinctly heard, firing at the town. The attacking force were west of the place, two miles away. The tugboat Panama, 120 tons burden, carrying a few heavy guns in Legitime's service, was ordered around to where she could attack Hippolyte's bombarding party in the right flank. As soon as the little tugboat got within firing distance she began to blaze away, and kept it up until darkness set in. The bombardment by Hippolyte was kept up all night. The Alvo left next morning. Legitime lost two men during the fiercest of the fight. Hippolyte's losses can be reckoned in the hundreds, it is said.

BROWN STILL MISSING.

His Wife Almost Demented Over His Unexplained Absence.

Boston, Aug. 9.—The wife of G. P. Brown, of Brown, Stein & Clark, the wool dealers who lately failed, is almost insane from the suspense caused by the continued absence of her husband, who has not been heard of since Tuesday. A brother of the missing man expresses the opinion that business affairs have driven him crazy. The friends of Brown say that he has committed suicide or absconded, or is wandering about the country in a demented condition.

HEAVILY ATTACHED.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 9.—The Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company placed an attachment for $200,000 on the Riverside mill to-day. This makes a total of $310,000 attachments on the property here. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Brown, the treasurer.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Boston, Aug. 9.—George W. Hollis, of the Dressed Beef and Wool Company, has made an assignment. His embarrassment was caused by the failure of Brown, Stein & Clark.

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS.

They Are Only Fairly Promising in Austro-Hungary.

Washington, Aug. 9. — Consul-General Goldschmidt, of Vienna, sends a summary of the crop estimate of Austro-Hungary. Its estimates are for three-fourths of a crop of wheat, or an aggregate of 140,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, with a home consumption of 155,000,000, which leaves little or none for export. In spite of this fact there are 25,000,000 bushels of old wheat in the elevators.

As to other grain prospects, they are no better. Rye, barley and oats will yield an average crop; maize is very promising. Leguminus plants, potatoes and turnips are middling good. Apples, pears and plums are poor. Wine alone is very promising. Although the phylloxera for several years previous reduced the grape harvest considerably, it presents an unusually promising appearance this season, so that the largest expectations are entertained.

THE CZAR AND EMPEROR.

Russia's Autocrat Preparing for a Visit to Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—It is expected that the czar will arrive here on the 24th inst., and remain several days. He will be accompanied by the czarovich. During his stay the czar will witness the parade of the German troops. The czar, Emperor William and the empress will afterwards proceed to Kiel or Stettin to meet the czarina.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED.

Shot to Death by Two Thugs, Who Succeed in Escaping.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Policeman Adam Freyer was shot to death by a couple of thugs, early this morning, supposed to be John Niegraw and William Marrell. There was an exciting chase after them, and nearly 100 policemen surrounded their supposed hiding place. They searched every nook and corner without finding them.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON.

General Manager Chappell Speaks of the Complaint Filed Against the Company.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—General Manager Chappell, of the Alton railroad, was questioned to-day with regard to the complaint filed against the company with the interstate commerce commission. He says that his company owns 460 cars, which it leased to a cattle commission company for use on the Alton lines west of the Missouri river. This, he declared, is a parallel case to the one brought before the commission against the Rock Island road and decided favorably to the company.

IGNORANT HUNGARIANS.

Unable to Understand That a Strike Is Decided in Their Favor.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—Private dispatches from Connellsville, in the coke region, report that 400 drunken Hungarian coke workers are on a raid. They do not seem to understand that the strike has been settled in their favor, and this morning started out to close up the works in operation. They have driven the workers away at two places, and are still on the warpath.

UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

A Gigantic Combination of Table Glassware Manufacturers.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—The most gigantic combination of the country is being perfected, it is said. It is the incorporation of the table glassware manufacturers of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia into an immense trust. The headquarters will be in Pittsburg, and the table glass works of the three states be under one management.

Charged With Complicity.

New York, Aug. 9.—F. W. Hofele was arraigned in the police court this morning, and remanded until to-morrow. Hofele is charged with complicity together with President Eben S. Allen, of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Surface road, in the over issue of stock. Hofele says he is innocent.

An Interesting Ocean Race.

New York, Aug. 9.—An interesting ocean race to this side between the steamers Teutonic, of the White Star line, and the City of New York, of the Inman line, started from Queenstown this afternoon. Both vessels are flyers.

Assignment at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Aug. 9.—Colonel J. Sam Davidson, executor of the estate of the late Commodore Davidson, has assigned. Liabilities, $100,000; assets, an equal sum. The failure is due to the collapse of the Prosser motor.

Found Dead in Bed.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Herman B. Falk, a well known hop dealer, was found dead in his bed this morning. His family was away, and he had been occupying the house alone.

Fire at Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Aug. 7.—Renner, Cratsley & Co.'s book store, and Louis Wolf's dry goods store, were burned to-night; losses, $110,000.

Eastern Temperature.

Chicago, Aug. 9. — Noon temperature, New York, 72; New Orleans, 84; St. Louis, 80; Cincinnati, 88; Chicago, 78.

A Sugar Refinery Shuts Down.

London, Aug. 9.—Owing to the lack of sugar, the Greenock refinery has shut down.

Death of an Army Officer.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 9.—Colonel James Curry, U. S. A., died suddenly last night.

AGRICULTURAL.

Reflections Suggested by the Present Harvest.

DIRECT EXTRACTION OF BUTTER.

The Growing Need of Organization to Protect the Fruit Interests.

CLOVER SEED A PROFITABLE CROP

A Woman Dairyman—Breeding for Large Eggs—How to Make a Cool Cellar—French Cream Cheese—Novel Hay Balers

Every year the average of production is lowered by scrub performance of a set of poor workers who do not do good work or get good crops. They fail to realize the realm of excellence and the need of doing thorough work. They waste their whole lives in abortive attempts to produce crops without earning the right to expect a good yield. Good farming, if not interfered with and lowered by such work as is here referred to, will give an average yield that would surpass the world. In the whole of Western Oregon there is this year an excellent average for winter wheat. One farmer, who lives in the hills of Polk, says his wheat will average over thirty bushels, taking spring and fall-sown together. Such an average is, no doubt, general with all good farming, and that, too, on land that has been farmed and sown to wheat ever since the country was settled.

The soil of Oregon holds up under steady and exhaustive working as no new country on the continent has done. The basaltic soils possess great strength and productiveness, and those of Oregon equal any in the known world. Yet it is necessary so to farm as to sustain the soil, and rest it by judicious change of crops and rotation that will give it a term in grass to be eaten in the land and make meat, a plan of farming that sustains the soil and revives it more than any other.

Much has been said by THE OREGONIAN in favor of the growing of some cultivated crop in place of summer-fallowing. It may be advisable to summer-fallow occasionally and it may not be the correct thing to put in corn or potatoes alternate years with wheat, but experience shows that cultivated crops are valuable in themselves and are a decided aid to future harvests. Mr Glenn who lives about a mile and a half from the Willamette river west of Salem has a piece in corn that looks well and says he raised five acres of corn in one end of a field while he summer fallowed the remainder. The five acres that was in corn last week measured fifty six bushels per acre at the machine and fifty nine bushels at the mill while the portion of the same field that was summer-fallowed measured about forty bushels to the acre. If experience means anything, then these repeated instances where a crop of potatoes, or corn, or beans have been followed by very large wheat yields, must mean that some such crop grown to keep the land clean is better than to summer fallow alone.

Considering the light rainfall of last winter the grain yield of Western Oregon is remarkable. East of the Cascades the want of moisture is causing distress and will greatly reduce the surplus for shipment from what would be realized had the rainfall or snow fall been average. This is so unusual that no such approach to failure was ever before known. Eastern Oregon may lack the beauty of landscape known where varied forests exist and springs and streams of living water are abundant but the true bunch grass uplands of that section are as productive on the average as any portion of the Pacific Northwest and are more easily reduced to cultivation. All parts of Oregon are possessed of productiveness of a high order. In this year when harvests are short so generally all over the Eastern region, Grand Ronde valley maintains its reputation fully and will turn off an unexampled harvest.

THE FRUIT QUESTION.

Apples are said to be a short crop in some parts of this valley, but there will be a full crop in Southern Oregon, and on the West side in most of the counties. Eastern Oregon is producing fruit to considerable advantage and Grand Ronde valley especially is developing a capacity to produce fruits of most kinds in abundance and of fair quality. In truth, it ranks as especially a fine fruit region.

The fruit-growers of our state every year are acquiring greater interests to protect and need more and more to organize and protect them. There is no union or organization that accomplishes anything for them and, unless something is done and done efficiently we shall see no good results from the growing of fruit—at least, nothing to compare with what California fruit-growers secure for themselves by union of their forces in a business organization. Oregon seems to drag behind, and merchants make the profits.

Our prune crop will be as large as last year and it is to be hoped that those who dried their plums with pits in last year will have learned that it does not pay. The regular prune of commerce is all right and needs to be cured whole but the common plum should be pitted and dried in the sun, where no insects are present to interfere with the process. Where bees and yellow jackets are plentiful, and eat out all the heart or meat and leave only the skin you cannot dry fruit in the sun. Otherwise the pitted plum can be dried better in the summer sun than in any drying concern or evaporator.

Curing fruit by heat can be done readily by the simplest application of hot air. THE OREGONIAN has repeatedly given descriptions of fruit evaporators that are doing good service, and that has been originated from the experience of well-known fruit growers. These can be constructed by any ordinary mechanic, or those in need can buy fruit driers that are patented for this market.

How to handle fruit is a subject of great importance, and every fruit grower should be able to know and understand all the processes of gathering curing packing and shipping fruit of all kinds he produces. Much depends on the proper curing of prunes and then packing them in attractive shape for market. There should be great pains taken by all growers to perfect themselves in every respect concerning fruit production and all methods of curing or packing green or dried fruits to be able to market them in the best shape.

A union of producers can command enough products to make in gross a first-class business in a few years. A good organization should be perfected, and steps taken to fill every want that can arise in connection with fruit production. The sooner this is done, why the sooner Oregon fruit growers will commence to realize some practical results such as they are entitled to and they cannot otherwise be realized in any satisfactory degree.

DIRECT EXTRACTION OF BUTTER

Concerning the recent invention for the direct extraction of butter from new milk the *American Dairyman* whose editor witnessed the workings of the butter extractor has the following to say concerning the machine:

"We have seen the milk put in and drank some of it to see that it was of ordinary quality and loaded with cream, tested it with a thermometer to determine its temperature, saw the machine put in motion and while we could not count the revolutions we were sufficiently familiar with the buzz and hum of the separator to know that it ran at about the same speed as that machine. We saw the skim milk appear and drank some of it and it tasted just as skim milk does from the separator. Out of another tube came, in just four minutes—the time necessary to get the machine at full speed—from the time the machine started the first appearance of butter, which was instantaneous with the turning on of the milk in the extractor, such as is familiar to the man who looks for such a result after grinding at the churn for thirty or forty minutes. Then the substance thickened, and in a minute or less time after this the granular butter began to appear. The operator touched a lever, and the butter came slower but thicker, and as he moved this lever around a continuous stream of butter in granular form came slowly out of the tube. In about ten minutes the twenty-one gallons of milk was all run through, and over seven pounds of as fine butter as we ever saw was ready for the work table.

"As an old expert in judging the best specimens of butter made in this country the writer pronounces it as fine as anything he was ever called upon to pass judgment on. A very intelligent Swedish lady who has taken a number of prizes in Sweden as a butter maker, was present, and pronounced this as fine butter as she had ever handled. She worked up a quantity of it with her own hands. * * *

"Prof. Bergstrand's, of Stockholm analyses show the skim milk to contain 0 19 per cent of fat. The casein in the butter made by the extractor was only 1 86 per cent.

"The butter, as it comes from the machine is of course perfectly sweet, but if it is desired to have sour butter, then a slight washing of the granulated butter in sour milk accomplishes this end. At an estimate made at the above trial it required about twenty two pounds of ordinary milk to make a pound of butter, which is excellent work. This machine has the same excellent method of removing all the fibrine and filth from the milk that is common to all centrifugal machines."

CLOVER FOR THE SILO

Professor W A Henry of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, asked the question of clover says:

We have not had enough experience at the station to give me the full assurance which comes from long experience, but I feel very confident that clover is as well adapted to making ensilage as Indian corn. It is not necessary to run it through the feed-cutter, but it can be pitched or unloaded direct from the wagon into the silo. It can be gathered up fresh from the mower or partly cured, but I should hesitate about using that which had much rain or dew on it, though we have had ensilage keep all right in the silo which was unloaded into the silo when it had a good deal of foreign water in it. Of course green clover is heavy stuff to load onto the wagon, but to handle it once to get it unloaded is not half the labor and is much more satisfactory than to attempt to save it in bad weather by repeated cocking and spreading in the field. The common wheel horse rake is not a good tool to gather up green clover with. We shall practice this year with one of the old fashioned revolving rakes, which I think will work admirably for this purpose. For second crop clover I think the silo is almost a necessity, if we are to get any good feed out of it.

As to the amount of green feed that can be got from the acre of clover, I would say that we have cut 27,000 pounds of green clover from an acre of land in one season part of the ground being cut over three times. I feel quite certain that this amount of clover has as great feeding value as an acre of good fodder corn which would weigh say 35 000 pounds. When we reflect that green clover can be cut with a mower and does not need to be run through a feedcutter it becomes apparent that it may play quite an important part in our silo experience in the future, when clover fields become common, as they should be again.

EXTRACTED OR COMB HONEY

The greatest yield of honey can be obtained by extracting as it can be extracted, from the combs without awaiting their sealing up. It seems to take the bees about as long to seal over the combs as to fill them with honey. We can therefore get double the number of pounds of extracted honey that we can of comb. Besides keeping the combs emptied of their contents there is the additional advantage of keeping the bees working right along filling the comb. Bees thus treated are not so liable to swarm, as they have at all times abundance of room for storing honey. It is true we may give them large surplus room but when this is filled with comb honey if is not completed. Several days are necessary to ripen the honey and seal the cells. With limited storage room they make preparations to swarm and then plentiful storage room will not prevent it. Of the two methods of producing honey—comb and extracted—the latter does not require more than half the labor. It has been said that extracted honey does not bring as high a price. But in the majority of cases the apiarist is making more money from extracted honey because he is producing three or more pounds to one. True there are a few specialists who make the raising of comb honey a study and those probly receive the greatest profits but the masses find much difficulty in producing comb honey, when they can easily produce large crops of extracted. To succeed properly in raising profitable crops of comb honey requires the greatest skill and study of anything connected with the apiary. It is beginning at the wrong end to raise comb honey first, instead of the more simple and easy method of using the extractor.—*American Agriculturist*

CHANGE OF PASTURE

It is a too common practice for land devoted to the pasture to be given to the stock in a body over which they have continuous and unrestricted range. That this is not good policy is apparent. The whole pasture surface is kept constantly fouled and tread down. No portion of it is allowed to freshen up during the grazing season. Actual test has proven that two five acre pastures, fed alternately, are worth much more than one ten acre field fed continuously. The grass roots have a much better chance in the former, especially in the dry time. They are not then constantly trampled and the protecting growth above fed down. One-half the pasture is allowed an uninterrupted growth of several days while the other is being fed. This in turn will offer fresh feed while the first is getting a rest and so alternately through the growing season.

The expense of thus separting the pasture into two parts is slight indeed compared with the benefits realized. It is supposed that the pasture is already surrounded with a fence. All that is required to make the division is to run a fence across the pasture. This fence may usually be of a rather light, temporary character as there is nothing on either side to tempt stock to make a breach, and no great damage to be done if they do. Movable panels may be staked in place, or three wires strung to form the division. The cost of this improvement in a ten-acre pasture would not be over $8 or $10 while the gain in a single season will treble this amount.

BREEDING FOR LARGE EGGS

Mr William Housman a well known poultry writer in relation to overcoming the tendency to lay small sized eggs by Asiatic fowls, says in the *Live Stock Journal*, London, England:

More than thirty years ago I had a strain of white Cochins, the eggs of which I should say from recollection of their size averaged about six to the pound. As that size had been reached before the breed came into my possession, I cannot say authoritatively by what process it had been obtained but about the same time and for some years afterward I had a strain of buff Cochins which yielded at first the average sized egg of the breed, but after selection for increased size of the egg through a few generations produced much larger eggs, ranging from about six and one half to seven eggs to the pound and occasionally I had a hen whose eggs were little over six to the pound, or nearly as large as those of my previous strain of white Cochins. I have found it quite possible in many breeds with which I have made experiment, to increase both the size of the egg and the laying power of the hen, but I have never been able to do either unless other things were made to give way to the special object in view.

I have considerably increased the size of the Langshan egg with this result a chance between fewer eggs and exhaustion of the bird. My layers of the largest eggs unless they take their time about it, either during their laying periods or by occasional intervals of rest, are always "used up" after their second season if they do not break down at the close of the first, whilst those which lay eggs of fair, medium size, a little larger than the average of the Asiatic, but not approaching the Minorca can go on for half a dozen years or more with very little rest, provided that they are allowed to hatch and rear one brood each in the year. I do not doubt however, that the Langshan might be made without crossing a layer of large eggs and yet a very prolific layer (as it almost invariably is, under enlightened management) but for this end I should expect to have to sacrifice somewhat of the breast.

I have found or fancied (but I think I may confidently say "found") an analogy between cattle and poultry in respect of the construction of the body to adapt it for the work it has to do. If either the cow or the hen be bred for the production of flesh there is in course of time a manifest determination of growth towards the fore parts but if the cow be bred for milk and the hen for eggs the fore end becomes narrow and light, while the hinder parts proportionately expand forming the thick end of a wedge. In my little flock of Langshans I try to keep a fair balance, and compromise between flesh and eggs, inclining rather to favor the yield of eggs than the growth of flesh if the two seem to come into conflict. I must allow that I often find good layers with heavy breasts, but I doubt, nevertheless, whether an abundant production of large eggs can be obtained as the permanent characteristic of any breed, without the cost of diminution of the development of flesh of the best quality and in the best places. I place more dependence upon careful selection within the Langshan breed for the increase in size (if desirable) of the Langshan egg than upon crossing. A cross may temporarily increase the size but unless the distinctive structural and external characteristics of the large egg laying breed be retained the large egg soon disappears. It is "wiped out" with the top-comb, white ear piece, and narrower breast.

A WOMAN DAIRYMAN

Until very recently we Southern folks have never given our consent for women to work unless compelled to do so by the direct necessity. If a woman had a husband or even a remote kinsman, it was thought to be eminently proper to become dependent on his labor—a sort of parlor pauper—rather than turn her hand to earn her own living, unless perchance she happened to possess literary or musical talents which might be in market demand.

But this bad notion, with many others of its kind, has passed away, we can now see a woman do anything that is honest to support herself, and tip our hats with as much grace as to the first lady of the land. Indeed we are beginning to applaud these brave women who work in offices raise chickens make butter or do anything else for an honorable livelihood rather than hang on the grudging assistance of rich or poor kin. That is why I take pleasure in telling the readers of the *Stockman* about a certain little Texas lady who has become a successful and somewhat noted dairyman.

She took a notion one day that she would do something useful and profitable besides merely keeping the house in order and her husband in a good humor. She determined to market the surplus milk on the farm, or rather to make it up into marketable butter. She finally secured her husband's consent, provided he was not called on to do any of the work or share the responsibility. She commenced with six cows—grade Jerseys and good common stock—which for a long while she milked herself though like many women naturally afraid of a cow and not without receiving many kicks and bruises. She went to work in a systematic way first subscribing for a good dairy paper. From this she received much valuable information and found through its advertising columns what were the best and most economical utensils. (This may be a pointer to some readers who look upon advertising as so much ink paper and space thrown away.)

The first year she paid out for feed necessary utensils, etc., and took in cash amounting to $241. She also raised two fine heifers, worth $12 50 each—$25—and had permanent fixtures and utensils amounting to $50 paid for with dairy money besides two large pigs raised on buttermilk. The next year her husband increased the dairy herd to fourteen head. She paid out for feed, utensils, etc $830 and took in $1497 20, making a net profit in one year of $667 20 besides the increase of calves till the herd now numbers thirty-one head and the pigs as before. This was all done inside of two years—and by a woman the wife of a prosperous farmer and in Texas at that.—*National Stockman and Farmer*

CLOVER SEED A PROFITABLE CROP

In the localities where it succeeds no crop pays better than clover seed. It is the second crop on the same land and whatever it produces is so much clear gain. The preceding crop of hay or pasture is presumed to pay interest on rent of the land and something besides. The best clover seed as we used to grow it was made by closely pasturing the field with sheep. These would eat down the clover and all weeds or grass and their droppings on the surface undoubtedly helped enrich the soil. There was perhaps another reason for the superiority of pasture fed clover seed over that cut for hay in the fact that sheep ate closer to the ground than any mower could mow. We have often noted the fact that lodged clover, where the mowing machine passed over it without cutting closely, grew a poor yield of seed afterwards. Yet if the clover had been closely pastured this richest soil would probably have produced much the best seed.

It is an excellent plan after pasturing down a mowing clover to sow on it a liberal top dressing of gypsum or land plaster. There's little danger that the second growth will be too rank and the extra amount of moisture which the gypsum will draw to the clover plants will be most favorable to the development of seed, mainly by helping to counteract the extreme heat which often shortens the clover growth in August. The yield of clover seed varies largely. Sometimes it does not fill well from a large growth and occasionally, though rarely a small growth of straw will surprise the farmer by its product of seed. We believe that when extreme heat occurs at the time of blossoming the seed is blasted.

Although the seed crop is thus sometimes lost, the second growth of clover is still a profitable crop. If it is found that the seed is a failure which may be determined by examination while still green it is cut somewhat earlier, and makes the best and sweetest hay especially valuable for ewe sheep and milch cows. It is at this time too that the clover root makes greater growth than during any previous stage. Though every particle of the top be removed from clover there is an increase in available nitrogen in the soil after its growth which is something that does not follow in growing anything else.

In growing clover seed some seed is necessarily spilled upon the ground. We do not call this lost. It is not wasted but remains in the soil for future years coming up after every plowing and by its growth perpetually enriching the land where it has once been sown. This is perhaps the best of all the gains from the clover crop and it is only to be secured by making the growing of clover seed the principal feature. It pays to buy clover seed to sow but it pays twice or thrice over for the farmer sowing it to grow it wherever it is possible to do so. It not only makes the land richer for the present but with good management will make it better forever after.

DIRECT BUTTER EXTRACTOR.

Eastern journals have much to say concerning a recent invention and the *American Agriculturist* has the following from the inventor himself:

Mr C A Johansson, of Stockholm Sweden the inventor of the direct butter extractor to the wonderful workings of which editorial reference was made last week furnishes the following statements concerning the machine, which will be of much interest:

The object of my invention is to separate collect and remove the butter from fresh milk leaving fresh skim milk or blue milk and not buttermilk, as is obtained as a residue by the ordinary process of churning. Fresh milk as is well known consists of 'blue milk' and butter fat the latter being distributed through the blue milk uniformly in the form of exceedingly minute globules—the compound forming a sort of emulsion. The specific gravity of the blue milk is greater than that of the butter fat, and when the milk is submitted to centrifugal action in an ordinary centrifugal creamer the greater portion of the blue milk is separated and the globules of butter fat crowded more closely together. These globules are too closely massed together to be fully displaced by the particles of blue milk by the centrifugal force, and thus these particles of blue milk held mingled with the butter globules form a compound known as cream. When this cream is churned by the ordinary methods the resultants are butter and butter milk. The only function of the ordinary centrifugal creamer is to divide the milk into blue milk and cream, and this cream must be afterward churned to produce butter and so far as I am aware some lactic fermentation must take place in the milk in order to effect the separation of the butter by churning the cream.

"By my method I extract from the fresh milk in a continuous manner substantially the whole of the butter fat, leaving as a residue fresh skim milk without any appreciable lactic fermentation. In carrying out my invention I employ a modified form, or centrifugal apparatus, somewhat like that usually employed in creameries. The fresh milk is introduced at the top of the drum through radial inlets, and is at once thrown outward toward the periphery of the drum the heavier particles of the blue milk displacing or crowding aside the butter globules and causing the latter to become crowded together and to hold the particles of blue milk, which are thus incarcerated and prevented from escaping. These butter globules and the blue milk particles retained between them form an inner cream wall. In order to separate the butter from the cream in this cream wall or stratum of the annular mass the apparatus is provided with a trundle-wheel which is mounted on a shaft arranged parallel with the centrifugal apparatus. This trundle wheel stands inside of the drum and its periphery enters the cream wall. It is free to rotate, and the rapidly revolving cream in the drum carries it around at nearly the same speed as that imparted to the cream. The entry of the staves of the trundle-wheel into the cream wall and their withdrawal therefrom effects a sufficient agitation of the cream to cause the butter globules to separate and allow the particles of blue milk to escape from between them and afterward as these globules sink down toward the outlet they are enabled to coalesce and form a mass of pure butter, wholly freed from blue milk. The function of the trundle wheel is that of a revolving separator to part the globules of butter and permit the centrifugal force to act upon and drive out the particles of blue milk thus freed, alone the centrifugal force will not suffice to free these particles. As the butter sinks down the particles of milk are gradually removed therefrom, and by the time it reaches the delivery point at the bottom it will be a mass of pure butter. This mass of butter is removed as fast as it forms by a stationary pipe, the end of which is arranged to cut out and lead off the butter or in another form of centrifugal machine the butter mass as it sinks down flows out of itself over the lower margin or lip of the drum. The blue milk which is simply sweet skim milk, containing only a trace of butter may be led off from the machine in the same way that it is led away from the creameries in common use.

In carrying out the process the fresh milk may be fed into the apparatus continuously and the extraction of the butter therefrom kept up as the supply of milk is maintained. The advantages of the process are these: The butter may be extracted in as short a time and with as little expenditure of power as cream is now separated from the blue milk. The butter product is absolutely pure and free from the germs of fermentation. The milk product is fresh skim milk also pure and free from lactic fermentation and not buttermilk. The process is continuous and may be carried on as long as the supply of fresh milk is maintained, and the milk may be treated while perfectly fresh and new and no delay or heating is needed."

KEEPING SUMMER BUTTER

In the catalogue of D H Burrell & Co of Little Falls N Y for the current year appears the following, which has the indorsement of the best creameries:

"With reference to the holding of butter, our method here is during the hot months, to churn the cream until the butter comes in small granules about the size of kernels of wheat when we draw off the buttermilk and wash the granular butter in cold water while it is in the churn turning the churn a few times then drawing the water off and finally washing it in brine, then we take oak casks which have previously been scalded out with brine and thoroughly cleansed place in the bottom of the cask a layer of salt with a little saltpeter in it, then put in the butter filling the cask to the top then put on a cloth and over the cloth a pailful of salt then put the head securely in the cask drive the hoops down tight and finally pour in brine through a small hole bored in the head until the cask is filled. The cask is then stored away in a cool place and watched for a couple of weeks brine being poured in so as to keep it full, but when finally it has taken up all the brine it will, we drive a plug in the hole and let the cask remain until such time as we desire to sell the butter when we open the cask and take out sufficient to churn in the buttermilk that results from the churning of the cream on that day and by churning this granular butter in the buttermilk for a few moments its flavor is refreshed. Then we take the butter from the churn work salt and pack it in tubs as usual and it is very seldom that the sharpest buyer can tell that this butter has not been freshly made. The tubs in which it is packed are fresh and bright and there is nothing to indicate that it is old and in fact it is fresh because each of these butter granules has been surrounded by strong brine thus excluding the air and retaining the aroma.

HOW TO MAKE A COOL CELLAR

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilating is to keep the cellar cool and dry but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the air is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within or at least as cool as that or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily the cooler the air the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day the entering air being in motion appears cool but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed and dew is deposited on the cold walls and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp, and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy it is as pure as the air of midday and really drier. The cool air enters the apartment during the night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning and kept closed and shaded during the day. If the air in the cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box. A peck of lime will absorb about seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water and in this way a cellar or milk room may soon be dried even in the hottest weather.

If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be thoroughly ventilated, a few trays of charcoal set around on the floor shelves and ledges will make the air pure and sweet. If a large basketful of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where milk is kept there is no danger of its becoming tainted.—*Coleman's Rural World*

NOVEL HAY BALERS.

A unique method for baling hay was invented some years ago, and as the patent has just expired perhaps our readers may be glad to put it into use in some way. The idea is to collect hay straw and other material in a roll by means of a small revolving cylinder or on anything which can be removed. The roll must be in the form of a spool of silk—that is much larger in diameter than in width. A number of these sections, which are scarcely more than discs, are then laid one upon the other in a cylinder and pressed. With the many cider and other cheap presses being shipped to all parts of the country our readers will see at a glance that it will be an easy matter to utilize them for pressing hay in this way. Wires or cords must be laid in the cylinder before the hay is put in, and the follower should have slots across its lower surface that the cords or wires may be tightened before it is loosened. The cylinder may be a roll of sheet iron hooped or a tightly bound wooden arrangement. The spindle for collecting the hay may be revolved by horse, windmill or steam power and several rolls may be formed at once on the same shaft.—*American Agriculturist*

COUNTRY BUTTER.

A traveler of this paper lately stopped at a little town in Missouri and while waiting for a friend two ladies came to do some shopping and both had about ten pounds of butter to sell. The storekeeper bought both lots at the same price and when the ladies were gone the merchant called our attention to the two lots of butter and there was a decided difference indeed. The one was firm, yellow, well grained and sweet, and would have readily brought 25 cents per pound in most private families. The other was greasy soft, and had a good deal of buttermilk yet in it. The first lot was nicely put away for shipment to the St. Louis market while the other lot was dumped in a soap grease barrel. The merchant was asked why he paid both the same price for their butter. "Why," he said, "that both of these ladies are neighbors. Had I not paid as much for the second lot as for the first I should have lost that lady's trade because I could not have made her believe that her butter was not as good as the best, because she was no judge of butter and did not know how to make it." The merchant went on to say that he took all kinds of produce in exchange for goods. He paid the same price for good or bad butter the same for small and large eggs, the same for good beeswax and bad, and, in fact, all the way through the list. This whole practice is wrong. The lady who made the good butter has no incentive to excel. The lady who made the soap grease said, "Why, what is the use of my working myself to death making butter. I get just as much for it as my neighbor does who is over nice with hers." Country merchants who take produce in exchange for merchandise should grade the goods and pay different prices for choice butter and soap grease.

OREGON AGRICULTURE

It is pleasant to know that the farmers of the country find the efforts of THE OREGONIAN in their behalf useful and valuable. Whatever is done by this journal is done as thoroughly as the subject admits and in giving prominence to agriculture as a field for effort THE OREGONIAN endeavors to supply in the most reliable manner such practical information as the country needs.

In the field of horticulture THE OREGONIAN has done invaluable work, advancing the interests of orchardists by furnishing new beginners with knowledge of fruit-growing in this region and has covered the ground so thoroughly that little or nothing has been left for them to learn. As the State Agricultural College shall perform its work and its professors examine subjects of home interest connected with fruit pests and the prevention of fungus growth, this journal will record their findings and do all that is possible to aid their labors.

Concerning fruit growing, grasses, rotation of crops and proper means for sustaining the soil meat production, dairying drainage and many other questions of value, THE OREGONIAN has been in the lead and has encouraged progress with excellent results. The question of fodder crops and the building of silos and making of ensilage has received especial attention, and as we know that the prosperity of our state depends on the adoption of good methods and keeping up with the agriculture east of the Rocky mountains with which we come in competition these questions will be urged in these columns until Oregon and the Pacific Northwest can hold its own in comparison with the agriculture of the whole United States.

We hope to make THE OREGONIAN invaluable to producers of this region, and with their assistance and experience to depend on have no doubt of doing so. It is by the accumulating experience of our home producers from all parts of the Pacific Northwest that we expect to accomplish the best results.

VALUE OF DRAINAGE

Last week we noticed the death of A N Cole, author of *The New Agriculture* a work that has received repeated mention and rather full review in the *The Oregonian* during the past two years. In the *Husbandman* of July 10 we find a communication from Father Cole, as he was called at the Last, written during his last sickness where he alludes to the benefit of his underdraining in wet weather. The present summer has been phenomenally wet in the Atlantic states, and for weeks the wires have brought records of disastrous floods and storms that have done immense damage to growing crops. Mr Cole wrote from his sick bed to speak of the results of underdrainage on his Farm on the Hill side " in this year of summer rains unparalleled since the settlement of the country. By carrying away the surplus water from the soil the crops are protected from all danger and thrive while on similar land not well drained crops are poor and cannot recover from the effect of those unusual and disastrous storms.

During the spring too there were unusual frosts that did great harm but the drained land was warm and kept off the frosts insuring earlier planting as well as later growth in the fall. Underdraining insures to the farmer immunity from nearly all the dangers that threaten production, and there is but little soil that cannot be underdrained to good advantage. It prevents frost and preserves summer heat. It carries off surplus water from excessive rains, and introduces moisture to protect the soil from times of drouth. It does all that can be done to put the ground in perfect order for crops.

The man who will put even a single acre in good condition by underdraining and will note the results will quickly see that the drained land yields double the profit over that not drained and will soon repay all cost. When well done draining will last always as tiles well made never injure. Not only will land produce better but it will produce longer, for the aeration caused by the laying of drains introduces fertilizing elements from the atmosphere, and maintains its fertility as no other means can do as well and as certainly.

ALSIKE CLOVER.

An Oregon correspondent of the *Pacific Rural Press* writes that paper:

As yet the farmers of Oregon have thought little of this clover for pasture and much less as a "bee pasture." In fact the premium this country places on laziness causes the average farmer to put off from day to day all experiment. In the early forties the native grasses stood four feet high on our vast prairie lands and the hills of the western part of Oregon presented one waving emerald wealth while the "bunch grass" of Eastern Oregon seemed a never dying mine of wealth. But on the forties the eighties have come and with these the hills and plains have been surveyed, fields sown and resown and the native grasses have been almost exterminated. Oregon's natural grasses are fast becoming things of the past only. Less than ten years ago Eastern Oregon seemed an endless, a vast pasture for untold herds, but the settler now claims his own, and nature's pasture lands have given place to the cereals. It now becomes man's business to look about him and plan for new pastures or cease to raise stock. If he follows grain raising he becomes impoverished.

In this talk for "grasses" we hear red clover timothy orchard grass, etc talked of each as *the* grass. But in growing grasses why may not the farmer consider a little further and prepare the sweet for his table? It is well known that buckwheat makes strong honey. It is still further acknowledged that alsike honey almost if not quite rivals honey made from white sage. On our place we sowed alsike with the oats. It took well much of it growing a foot high, and blooming in the fall. Our bees gave us more and better honey than for years. It seems a perfectly hardy plant is a perennial and adapted for pastures or hay and on wet or dry land. It yields a heavy bulk of herbage.

GARDEN SLUGS

These pests have become very bad in Oregon and are doing much harm to vegetables and flowers. They may hereafter be expected to form a permanent nuisance, and how to be rid of them is a question. In Portland we have heard of ducks being kept in gardens because they live on these insects, but all people cannot keep ducks, and there are simple ways to be rid of them. London purple diluted to one pound to 150 gallons of water, is deadly to pests when sprayed on the growing fruit.

It is easy to get a hand syringe that will throw a fine spray on plants, and then if these pests feed on the leaves they will be poisoned. The London purple is not costly and a pound will answer for a large garden. The danger is that the solution will be too strong. An ounce will be enough for ten gallons of water.

PIG TROUGHS.

A correspondent of *Breeders' Gazette* says: "We have used the V shaped trough and find the same objections, especially with aged sows upsetting their troughs. I have constructed a trough which fills the bill, and works admirably. First build a platform alongside the fence 6x12 feet of two-inch plank. On this place a trough twelve feet long, made of three boards, the bottom eight inches wide, the front side four inches wide, and the side next the fence six inches, then cut thirteen boards 16x12 inches lay a board twelve feet long out in foot spaces, nail each short board on each space. This will make twelve stalls a foot wide; now place this over the trough and nail fast; place a board eight inches wide by twelve feet long, one side on the edge of the trough at an angle of 45 degs through the fence for a pouring board. This will enable the feeder to pour the swill the full length of the trough and have it evenly distributed. The pigs will each take a space and keep it till done at least my Duroc Jerseys will. This makes a rain proof trough, and keeps them from putting their feet in or crowding. If you wish, make the spaces smaller for young pigs."

MANURES.

Manure is the leading topic of inquiry among all classes of farmers and gardeners. The values of certain substances, in fact of almost every substance, are still mooted points. We are only beginning to learn in this direction. But something is accomplished when we know what we are talking about. "Manure is plant food" is a poor definition, "manure is a promoter of plant growth" is better. One definition contemplates the use only of the elements of plant growth, employing potash merely as so much potash, and nitrogen as so much nitrogen, the other admits of the mechanical improvement of soil and food for the plant at the same time. Our knowledge of the use and treatment of stable manure is yet imperfect. But we no longer hold to the notion that manure applied in the fall leaches away and is lost or that its essential elements vaporize. On the contrary, we know that the best results come from application in the fall, and the more vegetable matter the soil contains the more complete will be the retention of the soluble ingredients. In barnyards the soluble materials may pass into the underlying soils or be carried down gutters, but in compost piles which are four or five feet high, or even less, it is doubtful if the rainfall of any season is sufficient to wash away the elements of fertility. But we do not recommend composting manure, there is no necessity for such an operation. But the refuse of the garden the vines of squashes, potatoes, tomatoes, the trimmings of cabbage, celery and vegetable refuse, become valuable when composted. Of commercial substances, no doubt wood-ashes, finely-ground bone and nitrate of soda are the best for the gardener. But ashes are often of doubtful history and should be purchased cautiously.—*Garden and Forest*

EFFECT OF DRAINAGE ON SOIL TEMPERATURE.

Because in working the soil in sunny weather the surface becomes quickly dried, which is not the case when there is no movement of the soil leads to the impression that if the soil becomes more thoroughly aerated, either by cultivation or underdrainage, and the formation of air spaces by the withdrawal of any water that may be in the soil it must as a consequence, become warmer and so more liable to injure any growing crop. This is an erroneous impression as can be demonstrated by the continual stirring of the soil on one plot, and leaving the same without stirring in on another in which case crops will endure dry weather longer in the first case than in the other. While the surface of the first case may appear to be dry and hot, a little below the surface will almost always indicate a fair degree of moisture and no greatly unusual degree of heat. Loosening of the soil seems to set into activity a capillary action that draws moisture from below and so in reality renders the soil more moist. In recent years tests have been made with the thermometer and it is found that the soil temperature of underdrained land is but a little higher than where it is not drained. This was tried at the Canebrake Experiment Station Alabama during the months of August to December inclusive and the temperature in no case was increased over two degrees which might easily be attributed to the passage of warm air. But no injury can result so long as the soil moisture is in reality increased.—*Exchange*

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

If the feet are tender or painful after long standing, great relief can be had by bathing them in salt and water. A handful of salt to a gallon of water is the right proportion. Have the water as hot as can comfortably be borne. Immerse the feet and throw the water over the legs as far as the knees with the hands. When the water becomes too cool rub briskly with a flesh towel. This method if used night and morning, will cure neuralgia of the feet.

Carpets may be greatly brightened by first sweeping thoroughly and then going over them with a clean cloth and clear salt and water. Use a cupful of coarse salt to a large Basin of water.

Salt as a tooth powder is better than almost anything that can be bought. It keeps the teeth brilliantly white, and the gums hard and rosy.

If, after having a tooth pulled, the mouth is filled with salt and water, it will allay the danger of having a hemorrhage.

To clean willow furniture, use salt and water. Apply it with a nail brush, scrub well and dry thoroughly.

When broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals, and the blaze, from dripping fat, will not annoy.

Damp salt will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers, caused by tea and careless washing.

Brass work can be kept beautifully bright by occasionally rubbing with salt and vinegar.

Wash the mica of the stove doors with salt and vinegar.

Salt in whitewash will make it stick better.

Salt and water clean willow furniture.

PRICES OF NECESSARIES DECLINING

The oft repeated assertion that the lot of the poor is becoming harder with advancing civilization is not borne out by facts. A Chicago exchange recently published comparative lists of the prices of necessaries and luxuries in New York and Philadelphia markets when Washington was inaugurated and contrasts them with present prices for the same articles. In almost every case there has been a reduction in price and in most especially of manufactured goods, the reduction has been very great. It is far more easy for the workingman to procure the necessaries of life now than it was 100 years ago. Wages of both skilled and unskilled workmen are fully 100 per cent. higher than in 1789. Of four household necessities now tea has declined in the last 100 years from a price of $1 to $3 75 per pound to one varying from 20 to 70 cents per pound, starch from $1 12½ per pound to 5 cents, sugar from 27 to 40 cents to 7¼ to 9 cents, and soap has declined from 12 to 24 cents per pound to 5 to 7 cents. Almost the only articles of household use that are higher now than 100 years ago are butter and eggs. The fact that these alone have increased in price shows clearly enough that people live better than they did in those early days.

REMOVING SURPLUS HONEY

In order to preserve the pearly whiteness of comb-honey it should be removed from the hive as fast as completed lest it become travel stained. When it is removed it should be stored where moths cannot have access to it, and be kept in a dry warm, airy room, where it will not gather dampness.

I find in the case of some hives from which a swarm issued and that have no laying queen, that the bees have filled every cell with honey. I extract the honey, and this will give the young queen room to deposit her eggs. I have had sections on hand for two years, and had no use for them and so this year the flow came when my dishes were not all right side up. Some of the new swarms have built their combs of pearly whiteness, and as the sections ordered had not arrived and they needed room I extracted the outside frames. Such beautiful, delicious nectar—fit food for gods—was the result.

AGE TO BREED HEIFERS

Messrs Miller & Sibley of Franklin Pa well known as successful breeders of Jerseys, have adopted the practice of allowing their heifers to go until full two years old before being bred, the object of course being to secure greater scale and a higher physical development before subjecting the heifers to the tax of maternity. While such a practice would of course be attended by frequent failures to get heifers in calf in the case of the more rapid flesh making breeds, it would seem to be in every way desirable in the case of the Jersey. [illegible] unacquainted with the latest [illegible] the "little butter queens," the lack of [illegible] complained of by farmers, and others [illegible] Channel Islanders constitution [illegible] their wider dissemination, and [illegible] such method of treatment [illegible] by this enterprising Pennsylvania firm [illegible] scale and constitution can be attained, the result must be of a very [illegible]. It is also stated that they [illegible] breeding bulls daily in a [illegible] "they want Jerseys with [illegible] coarser hair, thicker hide and [illegible] —the latter being regarded as [illegible] unerring index of vigor and strength [illegible] which smacks of good sense and sound judgment.—*Breeders' Gazette*

DO GOOD WORK

It seems not to be easy for some people to do their work in good business shape, that will command the best market rates. In picking and packing fruit, especially, care is needed to exclude all that is not really fit for market, or not be considered marketable. To put in small and inferior fruit, or that is damaged in any respect, [illegible] the whole, and gives character to it all. The only way is to have all good, and be able to say: "It is all like what you see." The merchant soon learns his customer's peculiarity, and will govern himself accordingly. If the man is unreliable, he never commands a good price, but if he "acts on the square" every time, his reputation will be good, and his merchant takes his word for the quality of his goods. The handling of fruit well is a [illegible]. The [illegible] should be made [illegible]. Take it to market [illegible] will get more than if [illegible] pared. If you learn all [illegible] and traffic and put [illegible] way only, the [illegible] will be satisfied. [illegible] you have exercised [illegible] popular among [illegible] redound to your [illegible].

A good name is not easily gained or easily lost. The mechanic who is careful and attentive soon gets a name with those who need such labor. The farmer is known by his products, and by nothing else. The man who exercises good [illegible] of work is appreciated [illegible] gained every day, had [illegible] produced, soon grows [illegible] and the employer or purchaser [illegible] same man to do his work or furnish his products. By all means earn a good name, and then build upon it [illegible] all that you [illegible] foundation. [illegible] will have a certainty to work for in all the years of your life. A good name is something that will never abandon you, unless you desert it, and forfeit the regard of those who value good men and good principles. Sometimes misfortunes are overwhelming, and can only be overcome by hard work and patient waiting. Don't be discouraged, but work and wait, and watch and pray, and hold on. Growl—if that is any comfort—but hold on, more than you growl. Many a man becomes discouraged and goes under, when success is almost at hand if he had waited for it.

UNDERGROUND WATER CURRENTS.

A correspondent of [illegible] writes that journal of his experience in boring wells with the aid of a [illegible] alias a water witch. Many [illegible] credulous as to this power existing in individuals, and the majority of intelligent people assert their want of faith in this branch of the divining art, but there are so many well authenticated instances that a man of good sense cannot easily refuse to extend his belief that some people possess mysterious powers, whether magnetic [illegible], or some unknown force they possess it, and results very important often follow their indications.

We are more apt to believe what occurs near home than things that are told of as occurring at a distance. Many tales are told of water that is found by use of the forked wand. The Northern Pacific railroad, it is said, employed men to go over their roads in the arid region of Eastern Washington, who possessed this influence, and their forked sticks proved veritable rods of divination. Many persons are thaumaturgists and some possess the occult influence developed in more nicety than with others. In this valley water is usually found without difficulty, but there are some locations that are high and dry, where no springs exist, and wells are sunk without much certainty of striking water.

Such a place exists in one of the hill ranges of the Willamette. An old farmer, who can conjure with his wand, was induced to go there and prospect for water. A well was sunk about fifty feet deep, on his say so, and afterwards a well-boring machine sunk a three-inch hole down 105 feet and left the same, as they graphically expressed it, "as dry as a powder horn." So it remained for a year and the water supply was brought from the Willamette river, in a tank made for the purpose. A week or so ago the hole was cleared out again and a little prospecting developed the fact that the well has forty feet of water in it. Such a well, with only a three-inch bore, can soon [illegible] experiment has shown [illegible] water in the greatest abundance. A force pump was put in and used with [illegible] no diminution of water is [illegible]. The premises are worth $1000 more for this discovery, and the comfort and [illegible] of pure cold water is not easily exaggerated.

The solution of this problem is not difficult. The old gentleman on whom [illegible] was tested so severely, was correct in locating an earth vein there, but it was missed by the well auger, though it finally broke through and supplied the well abundantly.

"There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy." Some people are very abundantly supplied with this occult force that has no name, and often use it to the advantage of themselves and others. They give such [illegible] tions and information that it is unreasonable to disbelieve or reject. This story is reliably true, and if such instances are common, it is not easy to see how the value of this simple witchcraft can be denied. To find water under such conditions is a feat of great importance to the world; and of great use to every community.

CHURNING TEMPERATURE.

Not many months ago it was taught that centrifuged cream having come from the machine at a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees must to make good butter in warm weather, be cooled down to about the temperature of the milk in ice-cooled Cooley cans—about 45 degrees. Unless this was done, the high temperature which it had, started a rapid acidification, and its usual exposure to the air as warm, or warmer, [illegible] the damaging of the flavor, or acidity and the [illegible] the churning was done, the [illegible]. Considerable of this—most [illegible] to-day if the cream is not [illegible] so as to arrest the development of [illegible] it is left in an open cream vat [illegible] temperature as the air of the room. [illegible] this can now be perfectly controlled by the use of John Boyd's automatic process. The cream need never go below correct churning temperature for the season; and if made at exactly that, in warm weather, the [illegible] and air-sealed vat will hold it there during any ordinary weather; and in winter, if [illegible] about three degrees above correct churning temperature for that season, it takes a very cold night to lower the contents of the vat more than three degrees before the churn. The has made the mass ready for the churn. The better way is also the easier way.

USE FOR HOUSESLOPS.

If you save all the slops from the house, the wash water, and suds of sundry occasions during the week, you will find that you have a supply of nutriment at hand to draw upon which is far richer than you had any idea. It will not make a poor soil permanently rich but it will afford sufficient nutriment to nourish such plants as you give it during the summer in a very [illegible] manner. We planted some [illegible] in a stiff clay that had been thrown out of a cellar. We water them regularly with suds and slops, and they surpass in growth and floriferousness those grown in the garden.—*American Agriculturist*

FREQUENT CHURNING.

Hoard's Dairyman says: A dealer who handles a great deal of fine butter remarked to us the other day:

"I have just had to stop taking the butter of a man who really makes a very palatable article, but who will persist in churning it once a week. When his butter comes in it seems all right, but after a day or two it becomes rancid. He will not believe me, and will not change his plan of accumulation, and we had to separate."

This is not the first time we have heard just this kind of statement.

THE SINGLE TAX THEORY.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 2.

To the Editor of The Oregonian:

I beg to thank you for printing in to-day's Oregonian the communication of Mr. J. K. Philips, in which he pulverizes, so to speak, the arguments of the single tax theorists, and knowing that a spirit of fairness pervades the editorial department of The Oregonian, I feel certain that you will allow an apostle of the single tax "demagogy and sophistry" to state the case so that even Mr. Philips may comprehend it. Some people think that to cry out "demagogue," "theorist," etc., is an answer to a fair argument, while others are aware that these cries indicate that the person using them has wasted his argumentative powder and has nothing left but mere smoke.

Will Mr. Philips please tell us in what Eastern cities the wages of unorganized carpenters are double what they were thirty years ago? Carpenters' wages are higher West than East, and here in Portland a very good carpenter can be had for $2 50 per day, and in the East $1 50 will command some of the finest in the market, where labor is unorganized. Rents in the East to-day are nearly double what they were thirty years ago, while other living expenses are higher. To say that "workingmen's families are better housed, clothed, fed and educated than ever before" is to give the lie to the almost daily reports from the coal fields and shops of the East that starvation prevails in the former and reduction in wages in the latter. All kinds of labor received better wages ten years ago than now and twenty years ago than then. In 1870 our 16,000,000 laborers (farmers) received 28 per cent. of the total output of wealth; in 1880 they received but 17 per cent., and we will find by the census returns of 1890 that about 11 per cent. will be their share for this present time. These are census statistics, Mr. Philips. Statisticians tell us also that these 16,000,000 laborers and farmers produce $10 50 in wealth each day, and that they receive as compensation but $1 50 of this wealth, showing that of every $7 of wealth produced by our workers $1 goes to the workers and $6 to some one else. A great portion of this $6 is absorbed by the rent and royalty receiver. How about coal mine statistics? In the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania 35,000,000 tons of coal are mined annually. According to the statements of a president of a coal mining company, about 20 per cent., or one-fifth, is paid by capital as royalty for working these coal beds. Suppose that coal is worth $2 per ton (a low estimate) at the mouth of the mine, then in the anthracite region capital and labor pay annually $14,000,000 for the mere privilege of digging the coal that nature, God, force, or whatever you please to call it, put there millions of years ago, presumably for the use of all mankind. It is certain that these $14,000,000, this "blackmail" or privilege money called "royalty" could be divided between capital and labor operating these mines and by raising wages and giving a better return to capital, stop the lockouts, starveouts and strikes that make almost the entire history of the Pennsylvania coalfields. Perhaps Mr. Philips would be surprised to hear that in Pennsylvania, anthracite coal-fields—untouched, unimproved, just as nature made them—are worth from [illegible] to $200,000 per acre. How do these statistics square with the marble quarry that has no value—"the unquarried marble, hidden deep in the earth." If Mr. Philips had a few acres for which he could get $100,000 an acre, he would laugh at the man who should tell him "it requires the labor of the quarryman to give market value" to this land.

But Mr. Philips thinks supply and demand govern prices. Suppose they do, does anything govern supply and demand or are they a law unto themselves. Demand regulates supply, i. e. when a thing is wanted or demanded a strong effort is made by some one to satisfy the want or supply the demand. But here is our great trouble, we have so little demand that all there is of it can be supplied and labor and capital can still rest four or five months in the year—labor tramping the country looking for work, capital rusting and wasting away. Demand raises prices, according to Mr. Philips, therefore the market price of coal determines the wages of the miner. Such ought to be the case, but when coal sells in New York and Philadelphia for $7 a ton the miner gets no more than when it sells for $4 or $5. These are statistics with which any one conversant with affairs in the East must be acquainted. Has it ever occurred to any one that in our large cities thousands upon thousands of families, after paying the exorbitant rack rents, must almost do without coal; that half-clad women and half-starved children actually suffer and often freeze to death because when the landlord has gotten through with them there is nothing left for coal, clothing or food? They pick the cinders from the ash barrels, beg from house to house the rags that scarcely cover them and dispute with dogs the right to the bones and crusts that find their way into the garbage barrels. If mankind generally were not obliged to pay the owners of our earth—the landlords—such an outrageous price for living on it—i. e., for eating, drinking, sleeping and working—would there not be vastly more money with which to purchase all kinds of articles? Would not this ability or power to purchase stimulate demand, and to supply the demand would not capital and labor have ample employment at profitable compensation? Supply and demand are not the ultimate or final by any means. Behind this is, first, purchasing power; second consumptive power and these rest on rent or the amount each individual has to pay for living, or what might be called an existence tax. In the center of London to buy out a privilege of existing on one acre of land one must pay $7,000,000; in New York an acre brings $3,500,000; in Portland a quarter block, on the corner of Third and Washington, is worth $125,000. Mankind pays these prices, or which is the same thing, an annual percentage on these prices to the owners of these lands for the mere privilege of existing, and under our present system, this they must pay, because man is unfitted for existence in the water, and until his wings expand he cannot roost with the birds. Here he is, a land animal. No one asked him before he came whether he wanted to come or not. He is born into the world and when he gets old enough to have a little common sense he discovers that the world in which he has been sent is owned by those who happened to be sent in ahead of him and he, therefore, must pay them for living while he stays, and if he happens to see a way to remedy the evil—any excuse for which he cannot find—he is at once set upon as a "theorist," a "demagogue," a "communist," or may be one who is foolish enough to insidiously attack "our American system of protection." Or worse perhaps, he is appealing to a class, though that class—the non-land owners—are 90 per cent. of the population, as statistics tell us.

Mr. Philips seems to think that capital employs labor. Capital, so-called, never employs labor. Necessity stimulates, urges, requires. We build houses to protect us from cold and rain, we make clothing for warmth and decency, we raise wheat because we must have food. True, when we allow land to be included in the term capital, we then can say that capital employs labor, that is, allows labor to go to work, because under our present system the rent or blackmail must be put up by labor, who needs land and has none, to buy out the owner of the land. But when we call land by its right name—land, and capital is made to stand for wealth engaged in the production of more wealth, we discover at once that capital cannot employ labor, though it may and should work with labor in the production of wealth from land. Capital and labor should never be at war. They are as necessary to each other as the two wings to a bird or two legs to a man. They would always live and work harmoniously together were it not for the fact that rent is robbing both of them and they keep suspecting and fighting each other instead of discovering and squelching the real robber, rent.

Mr. Philips thinks "it is not clear how a simple land tax will prevent large holdings of unimproved and undeveloped lands." The single tax doesn't care how much land a man owns if he will only improve it. Improvement implies labor, which creates a demand for labor and raises wages. Law of supply and demand: "When two men are looking for one job wages will be low; when two jobs are looking for one man wages will be high." A man cannot afford to hold out of use "large holdings" if a heavy tax has to be paid; that is, if as heavy a tax must be paid on unimproved as on improved land. The fact that no one could afford it would soon "prevent large holdings." Men are not born rich and very few of them earn their riches. Riches are thrust upon the few that own the valuable land and poverty upon the many that do not own it. The few get rich because the tax on land, especially unimproved, is light. Very often land worth $10,000 an acre in or near a city is assessed as farm land and pays no more tax per acre than the farmer pays on land worth only $100 per acre. Farm land in a city—that is an oat field—is not improved land. City land ought to have houses and business blocks on it, and if it were taxed at the same value as the city lands that have houses, it would have to be improved to earn the tax, and thus these large holdings would be prevented.

Now if D owns the unimproved land, and A, B and C made D's land more valuable than before by improving theirs, how better can they be rewarded than by a low rate of taxation, how better can D compensate them than by paying, under the system the single tax proposes, part of the tax which they have to pay on their improvements under the present system? Their labor, in as far as it enriches D should be taxed away from D (which we propose), and their labor so far as it enriches themselves, should not be taxed away from them. To let them have it is to raise their wages, that is, the return for their labor, hence the single tax claims that it will raise wages, D need not hold a piece of land out of use until he can improve it. Let some one improve it who has accumulated sufficient, and when D has accumulated his pile he will find plenty of pieces of land waiting to be improved. Under the single tax unlimited land without improvement would have *little* selling value, though its rental value might be enormous. When people buy land they buy the annual rent that it will yield. When this annual rent is absorbed by taxation of course it won't have a market or selling value, but its value as a rent yielder will probably be as great. As long as there is a rental value there will be a tax.

If Mr. Philips will read "Progress and Poverty," which might well be called "Henry George's system of political economy," he will see clearly many things that are now murky to him. He now sees through a glass darkly, but then he will see face to face.

THE SINGLE TAX.

PLANTING OF STRAWBERRIES.

I have just occupied a new place, and I wish to set out a good plantation of strawberries. Please inform me when is the best time and how I shall do the work, and also which are the best kinds.

A YOUNG READER.

The best time is early in spring, just as the plants are beginning to start vigorously, and they will take strong hold of the soil. But you cannot afford to wait till next spring, and the next best time is about the present midsummer, after the plants have borne a crop of fruit. The bearing has checked the old growth, and the new plants will soon be ready to make a second start. You may therefore begin the work at once, and if well done, you will have vigorous plants by another year in your new plantation. Select well-rooted young plants, or see that good ones are chosen if you procure them elsewhere; cut off all the old and full grown leaves, and set out the plants by spreading out the roots, covering them two or three inches deep, and press the earth compactly over them, not covering the crown. If the soil is dry, see that it is finely pulverized before planting. To keep them moist during the heat of midsummer cover the ground after setting for a foot or two about each plant with an inch or two of fine manure. Should it become necessary to water them, this manure will prevent the soil from crusting. These are the leading requisites for success. Other particulars may be added, such, for example, as securing beforehand a piece of rich mellow ground; planting long rows three feet apart for horse culture, for if the cultivation is to be done by hand, you will probably have the bed infested with grass and weeds by another year. The varieties which have proved best in nearly all localities, and which will probably afford you the best satisfaction, are the Crescent for the earliest, to be followed by the Cumberland and Downing. There are several other good kinds, but they are not adapted to all localities, and you may try them or not, as you like. A good, well-managed plantation yields on a large scale at the rate of about 200 bushels an acre, but calling the crop 160 bushels, it would be a bushel to a square rod, and four square rods would afford a family supply of 120 quarts, or five or six quarts a day for three weeks. With poorer cultivation, the amount might be half as much, or three quarts daily.

RIPENING CREAM.

A proper degree of acidity in the cream is required to produce the best quality of butter. It matters not how this acidity is produced, whether by time or the mixture of some form of lactic acid. It may be produced by the addition of sour milk to the fresh cream, in quantity of one pint of the milk to ten gallons of cream, and thorough stirring to diffuse the acid, which at once begins to act upon the sweet cream, and in twenty-four hours brings it into the right condition for churning. On principle this is precisely the same as mixing the newly-skimmed sweet cream with the older and sour cream, by which the former is acidified and the acid of the latter neutralized to some extent. The practice of slowly stirring the cream in the jar when the fresh cream is added is, therefore, not to be neglected, as it not only hastens the ripening of the fresh cream, but it retards that of the older.—*American Agriculturist.*

COW RECORDS.

Hoard's Dairyman says: Norman Green, of Picketts, has two cows that made a big record during the month of May. One was milked 21 days and the other 31. For this time the two cows gave 2933 pounds of milk and 131 pounds of butter. Samuel Fort, a miller at Makwonago, has a Jersey cow whose record he may well feel proud of. During the past 365 days he has sold 940 quarts of milk from her, bringing at 4 cents per quart, $77 50; 180 pounds of butter at an average of 15 cents, amounting to $27, making her milk production bring in $104. Her calf was sold when two months old for $24, making a grand total of $128 6

Scientists must find some other more potent influence in the creation of storms, floods and rains than the planting or destruction of forest trees. During 1888, and so far in 1889, the rainfall is far beyond the average at the East, and yet the cutting down the timber trees has not diminished in volume. While the clearing of the hillsides induces floods and an unequal distribution of water, we have no satisfactory evidence that our forests are an important factor in creating or regulating the rainfall.

When You Need

An Alterative Medicine, don't forget that everything depends on the kind used. Ask for **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** and take no other. For over forty years this preparation has had the endorsement of leading physicians and druggists, and it has achieved a success unparalleled in the history of proprietary medicines.

"For a rash, from which I had suffered some months, my father, an M. D., recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It effected a cure. I am still taking this medicine, as I find it to be a most powerful blood-purifier."—J. E. Cocke, Denton, Texas.

"C. H. Hut, Druggist, Evansville, Ind., writes: "I have been selling Ayer's Sarsaparilla for many years. It maintains its popularity, while many other preparations, formerly as well known, have long been forgotten."

"I have always recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla as superior to any other preparation for purifying the blood."—G. B. Kuykendall, M. D., Pomeroy, W.T.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

Is swiftly climbing the ladder of success, and in a brief period will look down from its apex upon its disappointed imitators; while proudly saying, such is the reward of SUPERIORITY

Ask your Grocer for a FREE SAMPLE

And be convinced of its excellent qualities.

MADE ONLY BY

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

PAINLESS EFFECTUAL

BEECHAM'S PILLS

THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE. WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and *they will be acknowledged to be a Wonderful Medicine.*—"Worth a guinea a box."—BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly *restore females* to complete health. For a

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;

they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—*a few doses* will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.

Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, *who (inquire first)*, if *your* druggist does not keep them,

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

Good morning

Have you used

PEARS' SOAP?

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

O. P. S. PLUMMER,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST

DEALER IN

Paints, Oil and Glass.

Agent for R. W. Tansill & Co.'s

Finest Cigars in America.

S. W. Cor. First and Main Streets, Portland, Oregon.

Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest are quickly and permanently cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill. PRICE, $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

INSURANCE.

PACIFIC

Fire Insurance Company.

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Cash Assets	118,973

9 Washington St., Portland, Or.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL.

☞ Agency in Portland at No. 5 First

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	375,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

Removed to 50 Stark St.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL - - - $750,000.

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. OF GREAT Britain.
Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Connecticut.
Combined cash assets exceed $35,000,000.
Fire insurance written in these companies by their agents in Portland
THOMPSON & RIGGEN, 48 Stark st.

Do You Know It?

To perfect a cure, you must remove the cause. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA supplies the system with Oxidisable Phosphorus, the deficiency of which is the proximate cause of Consumption. For Coughs, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Night Sweats, and all Throat Diseases, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by Druggists. $1 per bottle. Recommended by Physicians. Send for circular. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 162 William Street, New York.

CORNS AND BUNIONS skillfully treated by DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 13, 165 First street, corner of Morrison. Consultation free. 12d1m

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company

OF OREGON.

No. 59 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.

The Savings Bank Department

(Open on Saturday Nights)

Pays interest on deposits on Bank Book or Certificate.

The Company also acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.

Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.

Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.

Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interests, dividends, bills, accounts or income.

Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.

Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.

All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.

ALLEN NOYES	President
H. L. PITTOCK	Vice-President
BENJ. I. COHEN	Secretary

LOMBARD INVESTMENT CO.

Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $1,750,000

Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho on long time, in sums to suit.

S. S. KING, General Manager for Pacific Coast, Tacoma, Washington.

J. A. ARMENT, Manager for Oregon. Room 34, Portland Savings Bank Building, Portland, Or.

Savings Bank.

THE NORTHWEST LOAN & TRUST CO.

No. 50 First St., Portland, Or.

Capital : : : : : : : $150,000

(Open Wednesday & Saturday Evenings)

Interest Paid on Savings Deposits.

Loans made on Real Estate.

GEO. B. MARKLE, President.

London and San Francisco Bank,

(Limited.)

Capital and Reserve.................$2,375,000

Head Office, 73 Lombard St., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business; makes leases, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 48 First st.

W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

The Oregon National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - $200,000

Transacts a General Banking Business.

EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on San Francisco, New York, Chicago and principal points in the Northwest.

DRAFTS drawn on China, Japan and Europe.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

VAN B. DeLASHMUTT	President
GEO. B. MARKLE, JR.	Vice-President
D. F. SHERMAN	Cashier

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Paid Up Capital	$2,425,000
Reserve	533,500

Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.

A General Banking and Exchange business transacted; Loans made; Bills discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

GEO. GOOD, Manager.

The Portland National Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Accounts Kept, subject to check.

Sells Exchange on San Francisco and New York.

Makes Collections on favorable terms.

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID	President
WM. LOWE	Cashier

Commercial National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

General Banking Business Transacted.

President	D. P. THOMPSON
Vice-President	R. M. WADE
Cashier	R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier	H. C. WORTMAN

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and all principal places throughout the Northwest.

Exchange sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong.

FRANK DEKUM, President.	D. P. THOMPSON, Vice President.	H. C. STRATTON, Cashier.

The Portland Savings Bank,

OF PORTLAND, OREGON,

S. W. COR. SECOND and WASHINGTON.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits.

Loans made on real or personal security.

Acts as trustee for individuals, corporations or estates pending litigation or settlement

JARVIS-CONKLIN

Mortgage Trust Company.

Paid-up Capital.........$1,500,000.00

KANSAS CITY and New York.

Loans money on improved farms in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and on improved City Property.

Highest market price paid for State, County, Township, City, School and Water Bonds.

3½ Morrison Street - Portland, Or.

The Oregon & Washington Mortgage Savings Bank.

51 First Street, Portland, Or.

Rates of Interest on Deposits:

THREE MONTHS	4	per cent.
SIX MONTHS	5	per cent.
NINE MONTHS	5½	per cent.
ONE YEAR	6	per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES: $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

First National Bank,

OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

President	HENRY FAILING
Vice-President	H. W. CORBETT
Cashier	G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier	H. J. CORBETT

Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.

Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on time deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hong Kong.

BANK OF CENTRALIA

A. J. MILLER, Banker

CENTRALIA - - - - WASH. TER.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Special attention given to Collections.

EXCHANGE

Issued on every part of the United States

Merchants National Bank,

PORTLAND - OREGON.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

President	JAMES STEEL
Vice-President	J. LOEWENBERG
Cashier	J. A. MACRUM
Assistant Cashier	RALPH W. HOYT

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States. DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the Main, and all the principal cities of Europe; also on Hong Kong.

COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

BANKS—Continued.

CHEAP EASTERN MONEY.

LOMBARD BROS.

29 Stark St., Portland, Or.

Money to loan on improved farms and city property at

LOWEST RATES.

Ainsworth National Bank,

OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS, W. K. SMITH, J. F. MARSHALL, President. Vice-President. Cashier.

U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates paid for Hong Kong Exchange. SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Boxes rented on easy terms.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

The Oregon Mortgage Company (L'd)

LOANS MONEY on Improved Farm and City Property. Office in Abington Building.

[illegible] R. LIVINGSTONE, Manager.

The Dundee Mortgage and Trust Investment Company, L'd.

MORTGAGE LOANS

On CITY and FARM property, repayable by installments if desired. Building Loans made.

MACMASTER & BIRRELL, Agents, 40 Second St., cor. Ash.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

Portland and Vancouver Railway Co.

LEAVE EAST PORTLAND.		LEAVE VANCOUVER.	
*6:10 A. M.	3:15 P. M.	7:15 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
7:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	4:45 P. M.	10:15 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	11:45 A. M.	8:00 P. M.
11:30 A. M.	7:45 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	2:00 P. M.	11:30 P. M.
1:45 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	2:45 P. M.	
2:30 P. M.		3:30 P. M.	

*Train leaving at 6:10 A. M. will not run on Sundays and goes as far as Woodland only.

Trains connect both ways with steamer Traveller for La Camas and way points.

TICKETS single and return, for sale on Vancouver transfer boat, Stark street ferry and at general ticket office, L and Water sts., East Portland. Monthly commutation tickets for sale at general ticket office only.

C. C. GRIMES, Supt.

F. DEKUM, President.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Fran'o, 9 A. M.	Leave Port Townsend and Victoria P. M.	Leave Portl'd by rail 11 A. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The steamers Ancon and Corona start from Tacoma and the steamer George W. Elder from Portland.

For further information about Alaska, see pamphlet "All About Alaska," published by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., which can be had at all agencies.

A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N.P.R.R., Portland, Or.

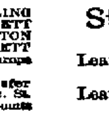
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

FOR THE SALMON RIVER MINES.

ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1st, 1889, the Northwestern Mail and Transportation Co.'s stages will make daily trips between Davenport and Willber, connecting with the Company's stages at Willber for Ruby City and Conconnully, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, carrying the U. S. mails, and the Northern Pacific Express, leaving Davenport upon the arrival of the Northern Pacific train daily.

C. C. McCOY, Gen'l Manager.

CHAS. MERRIMAN, Div. Supt.



SHIP TILLIE E. STARBUCK

From New York.

CURTIS..........................MASTER

Is now discharging cargo at Flanders' wharf, foot of B street, this city. Consignees of freight will please call at this office, present bills of lading, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods. All freight is at owners' risk when landed, and if not removed from wharf by 5 o'clock P. M. of each day's discharge will be stored at their risk and expense.

SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents, 16 North Front st.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO.

Puget Sound Route.

Steamship Idaho will sail from Portland, August 8, at 10 P. M., taking freight and passengers for Port Angeles, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Whatcom, Sehome, Roche Harbor, Victoria and all Puget Sound ports.

A. L. MAXWELL, Gen. Pass. Agt. B. CAMPBELL, Gen. F. Agt.

FAST TIME

BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASTORIA.

STEAMER LURLINE

Leaves Portland, foot of Taylor st., daily, except Sunday, at 8 P. M.

Leave Astoria daily, except Monday, at 7 A. M.

Leaves Astoria Sunday at 7 P. M.

FOR ASTORIA--FAST TIME!

Steamer Telephone

(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)

Leave Portland daily (except Tuesday) at 7 A. M.

Leave Astoria daily (except Tuesday) at 8 P. M.

VANCOUVER TRANSPORTATION CO.'S

STEAMER UNDINE,

Capt. Charles T. Kamm, leaves Portland at 3:30 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M., daily. Sunday excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor st.

☞ Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday, 6 A. M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

FOR CLATSKANIE.

Steamer G. W. Shaver leaves Alder-street wharf at 6 A. M., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Clatskanie and way landings.

MARKETS.

SPAULDING, FARWORTH & CO.,

Wholesale Butchers and Packers.

Supplying Ships a Specialty.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

Intersection of Third, A and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON.

Central Market..............33 First Street.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)

Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats.

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer,

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

81 North West Park street, corner D, Portland, Or.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

Two trains daily leaving Fifth and I sts. at 7:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. The 7:45 A. M. train runs through to Walla Walla, connecting at Wallula Junction with the Northern Pacific train for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 6:30 P. M. train runs through to Spokane, via Pendleton and Walla Walla, and to Union, La Grande, Baker City; connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at 9:00 A. M. and 6:40 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.	From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.
State.......Aug. 7, 19, 31	Columbia...Aug. 6, 18, 30
Oregon....Aug. 3, 15, 27	Oregon.....Aug. 10, 22
Columbia...Aug. 11, 23	State.......Aug. 2, 14, 26

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamboats leave at 8 P. M. every night except Sundays and daily at 7 A. M. every day except Tuesdays for Washington side, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M. for Oregon side. O. R. & N. boats leave Ash st. dock. Steamer Telephone leaves foot Alder st.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M., except Sundays.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. [illegible]

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—[illegible]

Snake River Route.—[illegible]

☞ Ticket office, First and Oak Streets.

A. L. MAXWELL, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Southern Pacific Company's Line.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Time between Portland and San Francisco, [illegible] hours. California Express Trains Run Daily between

PORTLAND AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4:00 P. M.	San Francisco	7:45 A. M.
San Francisco	7:00 P. M.	Portland	10:45 A. M.

Local Passenger (daily, Except Sunday.)

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	Eugene	2:40 P. M.
Eugene	9:00 A. M.	Portland	3:45 P. M.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS,

For accommodation of second-class passengers attached to Express Trains.

The S. P. Co.'s Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Between Portland and Corvallis.

Mail Trains Daily, Except Sundays.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Corvallis	12:25 P. M.
Corvallis	1:30 P. M.	Portland	6:20 P. M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train Daily Except Sunday.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4:50 P. M.	McMinnville	8:00 P. M.
McMinnville	4:45 A. M.	Portland	9:00 A. M.

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's office, corner Pine and Second streets.

Through tickets for all points in California and the East can be secured at city office, No. 134, corner First and Alder streets. Depot office, corner F and Front streets, Portland, Oregon.

E. P. ROGERS, Asst. G. F. & P. Agent.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

OREGON DEVELOPMENT CO'S STEAMERS

SHORT LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

FREIGHT AND FARES THE LOWEST.

Steamer Sailing Dates.

From Yaquina—Steamer Willamette Valley—Saturday, August 3; Tuesday, August 13; Thursday, August 22; Saturday, August 31.

From San Francisco—Steamer Willamette Valley—Tuesday, July 30; Thursday, August 8; Sunday, August 18, Tuesday, August 27.

The company reserve the right to change sailing dates without notice.

Trains connect with the O. & C. R. and River Boats at Corvallis and Albany.

Remember the Oregon Pacific popular summer excursions to Yaquina. Low rate tickets are now on sale, good every Wednesday and Saturday, from Albany, Corvallis and Philomath.

Freight and Ticket Office, Salmon street wharf, Portland.

C. H. HASWELL, Jr., General F. & P. Agt., 34 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

C. C. HOGUE, Act'g G. F. & P. A. O. P. R., Corvallis, Or.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY! NO CHANGE OF CARS

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

And all points East, via

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge),
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),

From Portland to the East.

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THE ELDORADO DITCH.

Decree For Its Sale and Distribution of the Proceeds.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, DIST. OF OREGON.

Monday, August 5, 1889.

William H. Gest v. William H. Packwood, T. J. Carter, L. F. Grover, Emma E. Carter, William S. Ladd, W. J. Leatherwood. No. 445. Bill in equity.

(1) EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.—A written agreement for security on certain property for the payment of a debt is in equity a mortgage and will be enforced as such against all parties to the agreement and those who have notice of it.

(2) IDEM.—R. gave his notes to C. & P. in payment on the purchase of a mining ditch and grounds, and agreed in writing with them that if such notes were not paid when due, he would reconvey the property to them as security for their payment; the notes not being paid, R. gave C. & P. a lease of the property, with a right to apply the net profits and proceeds from year to year on these notes. *Held*, (1) That the agreement to give security being in equity a mortgage, the lease, with a pledge of the rents and profits, was accepted as a fulfillment of the agreement, and the agreement and lease taken together created a continuous lien on the property in favor of the payee of the notes or his assigns, from the date of the agreement; (2) that the assignment of the rents and profits of the property to the lessees for the payment of the notes created a lien on the body of the property, which, in case the rents and profits are insufficient to pay the same, may be enforced in equity; (3) during the possession under this lease the lessees were not authorized to charge the property with the expense of operating or improving it, and if the expenditures in any one year exceeded the receipts, such excess was their personal debt.

(3) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—In the consideration of purely equitable rights and titles courts of equity are not governed by the statute of limitations.

(4) EQUITABLE INTEREST IN LAND.—The sale of an equitable interest in land is not the mere assignment of a right of action thereabout, and in a suit in a national court by the vendee, to establish his right therein, it is not material what the citizenship of his vendor is.

(5) JUDGMENT OF A STATE COURT. The plaintiff in a decree in a state court, given in a suit to enforce the lien of a mortgage on real property, is a proper party to a suit in a national court to enforce an alleged prior lien on the same property, and in such suit the validity and effect of such mortgage and decree may be inquired into and determined as an original question.

DEADY, J.:

This case was heard on the bill and supplemental bill of the plaintiff, Gest, the cross bill of the intervener, Abell, and the answers thereto of the defendants, Packwood, Grover and Emma E. Carter, and sundry stipulations as to matters of fact. From these, it appears, that on February 15, 1873, the Eldorado ditch, and certain mining property connected therewith, situated in Baker county Oregon, and then owned by the Malheur and Burnt River Consolidated Ditch and Mining Company, and hereafter called herein, the "Malheur Company," was sold to T. J. Carter and W. H. Packwood for $43,600, on two judgments obtained on May 29, 1872, in the circuit court of the state for said county, the one by C. M. Carter for $20,830 77, and before that date assigned to T. J. Carter, and the other by Packwood for $17,862 18, in the aggregate $37,692 95.

A certificate of sale was given by the sheriff to the purchasers, in which the property is designated as the Eldorado ditch, "particularly described as follows: Commencing at or near Malheur City, Shasta mining district, Baker county, Oregon, and extending to the North fork of Burnt river, via Kuntz creek, Deer creek, Rock creek, East Camp creek, West Camp creek, Bull's run and Coyote creek, together with all the water rights and franchises thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining thereto;" and on May 23, 1873, at Baker City, the purchasers assigned said certificate to Arthur Rice, by the following indorsement, written over their hands and seals: "For value received, and in accordance with an agreement of even date herewith, we hereby assign the within certificate of sale to Arthur Rice." Said ditch was then about 80 miles in length and had a capacity of about 1200 miner's inches of water.

On the same day an agreement—the one referred to in the assignment—was made by Carter, Packwood and Rice, over their hands and seals, in the presence of two witnesses, in which, after reciting the recovery of the judgments aforesaid, the sale of the Malheur Company's property thereon, and the confirmation thereof, it is stated that Carter and Packwood "have sold and bargained and by these presents do hereby sell, bargain and convey unto" Rice the certificate of such sale;" that in consideration thereof Rice "agrees to execute and deliver" to Carter and Packwood certain promissory notes, aggregating in amount $24,700, endorsed by Clark, Layton & Co., and payable as follows: To Carter, four notes, one for $8000, one for $1000 and two for $3000 each, to become due on the 23d of August, September, October and November, 1873, respectively; to Packwood, four notes, one for $2500, one for $2500, one for $3000 and one for $2700, to become due on the 1st of July, October, and December 1873, and March 1874, respectively; that "Clark, Layton & Co. shall also endorse and acknowledge themselves bound by the terms of this agreement;" and that "in case of the non-payment of any of said notes" said Rice "shall reconvey" the property to Carter and Packwood, "by good and sufficient conveyance, to be held as security for the payment of said notes."

On the same day the notes were made, endorsed and delivered as provided in the agreement, and an endorsement made on the latter and signed by Clark, Layton & Co. to the effect that they were the endorsers of the notes, and "acknowledge the binding force of the within agreement upon us, as such endorsers."

In all this transaction it appears that Rice was acting for Clark, Layton & Co., as well as himself, and that at the date of the assignment of the certificate and sale of the property to Rice, he paid Carter and Packwood on account thereof, in addition to the notes given as aforesaid, $10,000 in cash.

On July 21, 1873, no redemption having been made from the execution sale to Carter and Packwood, they, wrongfully and without the knowledge or consent of Rice, obtained the sheriff's deed to the property, which fact coming afterwards to the knowledge of Rice, he had the execution of said agreement, on December 11, 1873, duly proved by the oath of a subscribing witness thereto, and on the 15th of the same month the agreement was duly recorded in the record of "Leases and Agreements" for said county, and on December 3, 1874, he caused the certificate of sale to be duly recorded in the record of "Sheriff's Certificates" for said county.

On the execution of the agreement of May 23, 1873, Rice went into the possession of the property and operated it openly and notoriously until May 4, 1874, and improved and enlarged the same at a cost of near $15,000.

On May 4, 1874, a large portion of the indebtedness evidenced by the promissory notes mentioned in the agreement of May 23, 1873, being unpaid, Rice and Clark, Layton & Co, of the first part, and Carter and Packwood of the second part, for the purpose of further securing the payment of the unpaid portion of said notes and other indebtedness of said Malheur Company, and establishing certain prior lien in the payment thereof, made an agreement in which it was recited wrongfully however, that the parties of the second part were then "the owners in fee" of the property in question; and also, that on May 23, 1873, they agreed to sell the same to the parties of the first part for the consideration therein mentioned and "delivered the possession" thereof to them, and that the parties of the second part were to convey the property to the parties of the first part on the payment of said notes; that the latter "in addition to the possessory title to said ditch property under said agreement of 1873, have other mines and property in the vicinity and particularly described in schedule A, annexed hereto."

It is then stated in the agreement that, in consideration of the premises and the covenants of the parties of the second part, the parties of the first part "hereby demise, let, lease, and surrender possession, and by these presents have demised, let, leased and surrendered the possession to the parties of the second part, of all of said property, to have and to hold the same from the date hereof, during the ensuing year, and from year to year thereafter, until the notes and demands, debts and judgments hereinafter mentioned shall have been paid, the parties of the second part yielding and paying, as rent therefor, the net proceeds and profits of water sold from said ditches and proceeds and profits of the working or sales of said mining grounds, to be accounted for monthly on a gold coin basis during the mining season," to J. W. Virtue, as trustee, who shall apply the same on the debts due to the parties of the second part and others, as set forth in schedule B, annexed to the agreement; that when said debts are paid by said "rents, proceeds and profits," or otherwise by the parties of the first part, the "lease shall determine," and the parties of the second part will surrender the possession of the property and convey their interest in the same to the parties of the first part.

Then follow among others, clauses to the following effect: The party of the second part will construct a ditch from Eldorado ditch to the middle fork of Burnt river, a distance of about six miles, with a capacity of about 300 inches of water, this extension to be made "as soon as snow goes off and the cost to be considered a part of the expenses of operating said ditch this season," and "when finished, to be considered a permanent improvement of Eldorado ditch, to enure to the benefit of the parties that are or may be entitled to said ditch property;" that the parties of the second part "shall use due skill, diligence and economy" in operating said property, and "may be allowed a superintendent's salary not exceeding $3000 per annum, to be considered as a part of the expenses of operating the property during the lease;" that if any of the debts mentioned in schedule B, as due T. J. Carter, W. H. Packwood, J. W. Virtue and J. A. Packwood, have passed to other parties, and the parties of the first part are forced to pay them " * * * in any other manner than out of the rents and profits and proceeds of the property therein mentioned, * * * the trustee shall apply the said rents and profits coming into his hands to reimburse the parties of the first part for such amount so paid * * * at the time and in the order set forth in said schedule B; "that the parties of the first part do not assume the payment of said debts" in any other manner than out of said net rents, profits and proceeds of said property, as fast as the same may come in the hands of of the trustee."

Carter and Packwood went into possession under this agreement and operated the ditch until 1880, when Carter died, and the possession and operation of the property was continued by Packwood until the appointment of a receiver on May 9, 1887.

On November 27, 1878, this suit was commenced by the plaintiff Gest, who is a citizen of Illinois, and by sufficient mesne conveyances was then and now is the successor in interest of Rice & Clark, Layton & Co., against Carter and Packwood for an accounting, and a conveyance of the legal title of the property wrongfully obtained from them by the sheriff.

Subsequently, on March 31, 1879, the plaintiff by leave of the court amended his bill, so as to make it L. F. Grover, William S. Ladd and W. J. Leatherwood, parties defendant, with appropriate allegations and prayers, to the end that a certain mortgage on the property, then held by Grover, and two judgments, held by Ladd and Leatherwood respectively against Carter, might be declared of no effect as against the right and interest of the plaintiff in the property. In due time the bill was taken for confessed, as against these defendants—Carter and Packwood answered, admitting the allegations of the bill generally, but alleging that the sheriff's deed was made to them without solicitation, because, "they were the purchasers of the property," and stating an account from which it appears that the expenditures incurred in the operation of the property and the construction of the extensions to the ditch, largely exceeded the receipts; and thereupon the case rested until the appointment of the receiver. On January 31, 1888, Henry M. Abell, who is a citizen of Illinois, intervened, by leave of the court, and filed a cross bill, setting up that he was the owner of the notes numbered one and two in schedule B, for $8000 each, made in 1873, and payable to Carter on October 23 and November 23, 1873, respectively, and alleging that as such owner he had the first lien on the corpus of the property for their payment which he asked might be enforced. On January 21, 1888, the suit was revived against Emma E. Carter, the widow and successor in interest of T. J. Carter, who answered, admitting the allegations of the bill and submitting herself to the judgment of the court.

By the answers of Packwood to the bill and cross bill it appears that during the period he was in possession the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $65,586 61, for which sum he claims a first lien on the property. It also appears that much of this expenditure was caused by the construction of new or extension ditches, and that in the year 1874, when the extension to the Middle Fork of Burnt river was made, as provided in the agreement of that year, the receipts were $12,216 45, while the deficit was $15,086 74. And it also appears that in the years 1876, 1878 and 1879, the receipts exceeded the expenditures by $828 17, $5001 04 and $2842 46, respectively, or $8671 87 in the aggregate.

Before the making of the agreement of 1874, the note for $2500 mentioned in the agreement of 1873 and payable to Packwood on July 1 of that year was paid by Gest's predecessors in interest, and since the making of the same and before the commencement of this suit they paid on the notes given in 1873, and set out and numbered in schedule B, as follows:

No. 3, to Packwood,	due Oct. 1, 1873	$ 3500 00
No. 4, " " ($3000)	" Dec. 1, 1873	2951 34
		$ 6451 34
No. 6, to Virtue,	due Oct. 23, 1873	$ 2200 00
No. 15, to Carter,	" Aug. 23, 1873	8000 00
No. 16, " "	" Sept. 23, 1873	4000 00
Total amount paid		$20,651 34

Soon after the delivery of the notes to Carter and Packwood under the agreement of 1873 and before the making of that of 1874, Carter endorsed the notes now held by Abell and numbered one and two in schedule B, and delivered them to his brother, C. M. Carter, on account of his indebtedness to the latter, who thereupon endorsed the same and delivered them to the First National bank of this city as security for advances then and to be made, where they were held and remained until they were transferred to Abell for a valuable consideration, in November, 1886, endorsed in blank by T. J. and C. M. Carter. On July 6, 1887, C. M. Carter was adjudged a bankrupt in the United States district court for this district and by the order of said court the interest of said Carter in said notes was released to said bank, on account of the indebtedness of the former to the latter, then amounting to $8200 with interest. Prior to Carter being adjudged a bankrupt and after the transfer of the notes to the bank, Carter assigned his interest therein to Grover, subject to the right of the bank, and so notified the latter.

On January 4, 1874, T. J. Carter conveyed his interest in the undivided half of the property to his brother C. M. Carter, by a deed of quit claim, as security for an antecedent debt of $30,000, evidenced by his note of that date, payable in one year thereafter, with interest at one per centum per month, which mortgage was duly recorded on April 17, 1874. C. M. Carter took said mortgage with knowledge of the agreement of May 23, 1873, and the possession of the property by Rice thereunder. On April 17, 1876, C. M. Carter assigned this note and mortgage to his brother-in-law, L. F. Grover, in payment of an antecedent debt of $6700, who took the same with the like knowledge of Rice's interest in and possession of the property that his assignor had.

On February 8, 1879, Grover brought suit in the state circuit court for Baker county to enforce the payment of said note by the sale of the mortgagor's interest in said property, wherein, on May 19, 1879, he obtained a decree against T. J. Carter for the amount of the note and interest, which decree was therein declared to be a lien on the premises from the date of the mortgage. The sale of the property on this decree was enjoined by order of this court on July 21, 1879.

On October 21, 1887, the defendant Grover, by leave of the court filed a plea to the bill, to the effect that he is a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration without notice, and an answer in support thereof. On argument, the plea was held bad, because the consideration between Carter and Carter and the latter and Grover was only an antecedent debt, and the quit claim to Grover's assignor was notice to him and his assigns, that he purchased nothing but what his vendor had. 34 Fed. Rep., 868.

Grover then had leave to answer over, but the answer contains nothing material beyond what was in the plea and answer, except the statute of limitations, which will be noticed hereafter.

Packwood admits the case made in the bill and cross bill, so far as the execution of the two agreements and the making and delivery of the several notes thereunder are concerned, and the transfer of those numbered one and two in schedule B to the plaintiff in the cross bill of Abell. But he contends that the agreement of 1874 created a trust of which he and Carter were the trustees, and Rice and Clark, Layton & Co., the beneficiaries; that as such trustees they had a right to charge the property with the necessary cost of operating it, and that the excess of expenditures, so incurred over receipts, are a first lien on the property. On this theory, they seem to have incurred indebtedness right and left, and to have been trusted by the public without stint.

But there is nothing in the nature of the transaction nor in the language of the instrument that gives any countenance to this proposition. The agreement is a lease in which Carter and Packwood are the lessees and Rice and Clark, Layton & Co. are the lessors. The lessees agree to pay the lessors as rent for the property, "monthly, during the mining season," the net profits and proceeds of the property. It is styled a lease in the body of the writing and the operative words, "hereby demise, let, lease and surrender possession" are those of a lease. It is not only a "lease" but only a lease "from year to year," to continue, indeed, until certain debts are paid by the rent, at the option of the lessees. Therefore the deficit which the lessees have made in the operation of this property is their personal indebtedness, and they alone are responsible for it. The remedy of the lessees, if they found they could not operate the property with profit or without going in debt, was to surrender it to the lessors, which they were at liberty to do at the end of any year after it came into their possession. But as long as they operated it, each year's operations stood by itself. If there was any profit, the lessees were bound to pay it over to Virtue, the trustee for the lessors, "month by month during the mining season" of each year. The surplus of one year cannot be applied on the deficit of another. The deficit of 1874, even if caused by the construction of the extension of the ditch that year, must be borne by the lessees. True, they were authorized to make this extension by the agreement of 1874, and provision was made therein, that the cost of such construction should be considered a part of the expenses of operation for that year. The necessary implication from this limitation, as well as the manifest purpose and intent of the whole contract, is, that the lessees were not authorized to make any other extension of the ditch at the expense of the receipts or proceeds of the property, and this only from the receipts of that year.

It follows that the surplus of receipts over expenditures in the years 1876, 1878 and 1879, amounting to $8671 87, are net profits, and should have been paid over to the trustee and applied on the notes of the lessors, as provided in the agreement of 1874. And for the purposes of this case, equity will consider that done which should have been done. This surplus will then be treated as having been applied on the notes first due, but still in the hands of Packwood or Carter. To apply it on notes previously assigned by them, as notes 1 and 2, would give them the benefit of it twice. Having already appropriated this surplus to their own use they can only be made to account for it, by applying it on such of the notes as have not been assigned. These are notes 4 and 5 payable to Packwood, December 1, 1873, and March 1, 1874, respectively. On note 4 the sum of $2951 34 was paid by Gest's predecessors in interest, leaving $38 66 due thereon. Note 5 is for $2700, which makes $2738 66, plus the interest thereon. The surplus applied in payment of this amount, as and when it occurred, will much more than satisfy it. The amount due on these notes, less the payment on 4 must therefore be considered paid at the time this surplus accrued, and should have been paid over to the trustee.

This leaves notes 1 and 2 unpaid in the hands of Abell, for which he claims the first lien on the property. Gest, as the successor in interest of Rice and Clark, Layton & Co., also claims a lien on the property for the sum of $20,651 34, plus interest at the rate of 10 per centum thereon from the date of the filing of the bill, which is the sum theretofore paid by said Rice and Clark, Layton & Co. on notes 3, 4, 6, 15 and 16, under the clause in the agreement of 1874, providing in effect that if they paid any of these notes otherwise than from the rent of the property, they should be subrogated to the rights of the creditors thus paid and be reimbursed out of the net profits and proceeds, according to the priority of the debt thus paid.

By the purchase of the property at the sale on execution, Carter and Packwood acquired an estate or interest in the premises which could be sold and passed to others. Page v. Rogers, 31 Cal., 305. Unless redeemed within the time prescribed by statute, they were entitled to a conveyance of the legal title to the property, and in the meantime were entitled to the possession thereof. Comp. 1887 §§ 304, 307.

The agreement of 1873, together with the formal assignment of the certificate of sale, and the possession taken thereunder, was in legal effect a sale of this property, with a complete right in the vendee Rice, to demand and have the sheriff's deed thereto in place of the vendors. Page v. Rogers, supra. The purchaser at an execution sale may assign or dispose of his right thereunder, and it is the duty of the officer to make and deliver a deed to the property accordingly. Voorhes v. [illegible]

By the wrongful conduct of the vendors they obtained the sheriff's deed instead of the vendee: But equity will treat them as mere trustees of the legal title thereby acquired, for the benefit of the latter.

It was the evident intention of the parties to the agreement of 1873 that the notes given thereunder for the purchase price of the property should be secured by a lien thereon. To this end it is provided that in case of the non-payment of any of them, the property shall be *reconveyed* to the vendors, "to be held as security for the payment of the same." Nor was it to be "reconveyed" absolutely, but only as "a security for the payment of the notes."

The contemplated contingency actually happened. Only the first note was paid when it became due; and the agreement of 1874 which followed was the *reconveyance* or security, which the parties finally concluded to give and take. The provision in the agreement of 1873 was, in effect, a contract for a mortgage—that the property should in some way be returned to the vendors as a security for the payment of the notes, and the lease of 1874 was the fulfillment thereof.

As against the vendee, the vendors had a lien on this property for the payment of these notes, from the time of their delivery to them, which equity will treat as a mortgage. As was said by Mr. Justice Story, in Flag v. Mann (2 Sum., 533), "If a transaction resolves itself into a security, whatever may be its form, it is in equity a mortgage." To the same effect is Jones on Mortgages (1 Vol. § 162 et seq.), and Pomeroy's Equity (3 Vol. §§ 1235, 1237). The instances and illustrations given by Pomeroy "show," as he says, (§ 1237), "that the form is immaterial if the intent appears to make any identified property a security for the fulfillment of an obligation."

The agreement of 1874 does not abrogate or destroy that of 1873, or anything that was done under it, nor does it profess to. Notwithstanding the misrecitals in the former, the vendees under the latter, still act and are treated as the practical owners of the property, and lease the same to the vendors, as a means of furnishing the security for the payment of the notes contemplated in the agreement of 1873. That security consisted of the possession of the property with a right to operate it, and through the instrumentality of the trustee, Virtue, to apply the rents coming to the lessors, to the payment of the notes in the order set forth in schedule B. The one agreement is an addition to and fulfillment of the other, and they must be construed and have effect as *in pari materia*.

This security, as bargained for in the agreement of 1873, and furnished by that of 1874, was intended for the payment of the notes into whosoever's hands they might come. It was given for the benefit of the notes, and not that of Carter and Packwood, or any other person, only as and while they were the holders of them. Phelan vs. Olney, 6 Cal., 478; Pattison vs. Hull, 9 Cow., 747; Gatran vs. Wiggon, 23 Cal., 30.

On the transfer of any of the notes the security bargained for in the agreement of 1873 followed it as an incident of the debt, and when the security was formally furnished by the agreement of 1874, it followed the notes in the hands of third persons in the order prescribed in schedule B, unless endorsed without recourse, even if they were ignorant of its existence. U. S. vs. Hodges, 6 Howard, 279.

The security bargained for in the agreement of 1873, was the *reconveyance* of the property sold, for the purchase price of which the notes were given. The security actually given by the agreement of 1874, was a lease from year to year, with a pledge of the net profits and proceeds of the property until the debts were thereby paid. This was a continuing pledge, so far as the lessees were concerned, as long as any one of the notes was unpaid. And in equity it will be considered, if necessary for the security or payment of the notes, as a pledge of the corpus of the property.

"An assignment of the rents and profits of land as security for a debt, is another mode of creating an equitable lien in favor of the assignee; and the assignment of a lease by way of security, produces the same effect." 3 Pom. Eq. § 1237. In ex parte Wells (1 Ves., 162) Lord Thurlow in speaking of an assignment of rents and profits, as a security, said: "It is an odd way of conveying, but it amounts to an equitable lien. See 2 Story's Eq. Jur. §§ 1064, 1064 a; 1 Jones on Mort., §§ 162, 171; Charter Oak Co. v. Stephens, 15 Pac. Rep., 253 (S. C. of Utah.)

In the latter case it was held that where a writing provided certain advances made to a mining company should be repaid out of "the rents, issues and profits" and the same were not sufficient for that purpose, a suit might be maintained to subject the mining property itself to a lien for the payment of such advances.

This case is strongly in point. It appears that the mining ground on which the profits of this ditch depends is substantially disposed of and worked out; that the ditch itself has been allowed to fall into disuse and decay, and the profits derived therefrom cannot be made to pay the interest on the schedule debts.

It follows that Abell is entitled to enforce this lien against the property so far as may be necessary to secure the payment of notes 1 and 2, now held by him. And Gest, as the successor in interest of Rice and Clark, Layton & Co., has a lien on the property for the reimbursement of the amount paid by them on notes 3, 4, 6, 15 and 16 of the schedule B.

Except as to note 6, for $2200, which was payable to Virtue October 23, 1873, and was not mentioned in the agreement of 1873, the mortgage to C. M. Carter is subordinate to this lien. It is subsequent in point of time to the agreement of 1873, and must be postponed to the lien and security thereby created. But it is claimed that the agreement of 1873 was superceded by that of 1874, and the security provided by the latter, substituted for the former, by which means the mortgage to Carter became the prior lien.

In my judgment there was no gap between the operation of the two agreements so as to give priority to the mortgage over the latter. The security for the payment of the notes was bargained and provided for in the agreement of 1873, which equity will treat as a mortgage. By the agreement of 1874 this bargain was completed by the creation of a specific security on the property, namely, a lease of the same with the right to apply, through a trustee, the rent in payment of the notes. There was no instant of the intervening time in which the lien was not in existence, and the agreement of 1874 did not create it, but only gave it specific form and provided means for its discharge. The agreement of 1873 was, as now appears, duly proved and admitted to record before the execution of the mortgage, besides which, the mortgagee had actual notice of the agreement of 1873, and the possession of the vendees under it; and his assignee, Grover, had the same notice.

But the mortgage having been both taken and assigned for an antecedent debt, neither the mortgagee nor his assignee is a purchaser for a valuable consideration. Admitting, for the present, that the record of the agreement of 1873 was unauthorized (Gest v. Packwood, 34 Fed. Rep., 371), this circumstance is sufficient in itself to postpone the mortgage to the equities arising under the agreement of 1873, and recognised and provided for in that of 1874, in favor of the notes mentioned in the former, while in the hands of anyone except the mortgagor. Bank v. Bates, 120 U. S., 556. And the mortgage having been made by deed of quit claim, the mortgagee and assignee thereby had notice that they only took what was left in T. J. Carter to convey. Baker v. Woodward, 12 Or., 10. This was nothing but the dry legal title to the undivided half of the property, which in equity he held as trustee for his prior vendees under the agreement of 1873. See Gest v. Packwood (34 Fed. Rep., 368), where this subject is considered at length on the plea of Grover to the bill.

And now it is said that this court has no jurisdiction over the Carter mortgage, because it has become merged in the decree of the state circuit court for the county of Baker, and thereby become a valid lien on this property from the date of its execution. The argument in support of this proposition seems to be based on the fact that § 720 of the R. S. prohibits this court from granting a writ of injunction, "to stay proceedings in any court of a state," except in bankruptcy proceedings. The decree in the state court was given by default. None of the parties to this suit, except Carter, were parties to that, and are not bound by the decree therein. This is not a suit to stay proceedings in the state court. The proceedings in that court were commenced after this suit was begun, and have long since terminated, unless the sale of the property by the sheriff is a part of such proceedings within the meaning of the statute, which is not admitted. The sheriff and the defendant Grover appear to have been enjoined at an early day in the case, without objection, from making any sale of the premises under the decree of the state court. But the owner of the mortgage and the plaintiff in the decree for its enforcement or his assignee or vendee, if the decree had been assigned or the property sold thereon, is a proper party to this suit, in which the validity and effect of the mortgage and decree may be inquired into and determined as between the parties herein, without staying proceedings in the state court.

The decree of the state court, as against the persons who were not parties to the suit therein, is of no more force or effect than the mortgage itself. And if there had been a sale on it, the vendee thereat would have occupied the same position in this suit, if made a party to it, that Grover does now. The sale would only have passed the interest in the property conveyed by the mortgage, the dry legal title to the undivided half of the property, subject to all the equities existing between the mortgagor and his prior vendees.

The statute of limitations is pleaded to the cross bill of Abell in the answers thereto.

In the consideration of purely equitable rights and titles, equity acts in analogy to the statute, but is not bound by it. Hall v. Russell, 4 Saw., 515; Manning v. Hayden, 5 Saw., 379. The right of Abell as the assignee and holder of notes 1 and 2 of schedule B, to have the same first satisfied out of the property, is a purely equitable one, resting ultimately on the fact that by the agreement of 1873 an equitable lien or mortgage was created on the property as a security for their payment, which security was recognized and continued by the agreement of 1874, and which, on the failure of profits and proceeds, he is entitled in equity to enforce against the corpus of the property.

Abell's right to intervene in this suit on leave of the court, by cross bill, is recognized in the courts of equity. It depends on the fact, that as the holder of the notes 1 and 2, he has a lien on the property which is the subject of the litigation. In this proceeding and by this means, he may obtain the same relief as if he was an original party plaintiff. Bronson vs. Railway Co., 2 Black, 524; French vs. Galen, 105 U. S., 509; Savanah vs. Jessup, 106 U. S., 563; Williams vs. Morgan, 111 U. S., 685.

The only question in the case in this connection is, has Abell or his assignors been guilty of laches in asserting this claim, whereby it has become stale.

No claim of personal liability is sought to be enforced on these notes against anyone. The direct remedy on the notes against the parties thereto is barred long since.

The relief sought is simply the enforcement of the lien on the property, created to secure their payment. This lien, in my judgment, is a vivum vadium or living pledge, and continues as long as the pledge of "net profits and proceeds." This pledge has no limitations of time and could only terminate with the payment of the notes or by the recission of the agreement creating it, at the option of the lessees, who might refuse to continue in possession as such, at the end of any year.

The notes have not been paid and the lessees have not surrendered the lease; and while Abell or his assignors might have sooner asserted their right to enforce the payment of the notes out of the corpus of the property, on the ground that the "net profits and proceeds" under the management of the lessees, had proved altogether inadequate thereto, they were not, in my judgment, bound to do so.

On the final hearing it was claimed on behalf of the defendant, Grover, that the relief now sought by the plaintiff, Gest, in the supplemental bill is inconsistent with the case made and the relief prayed in the original bill and therefore cannot be allowed. For this proposition, Shields v. Barrows (17 How. 130), is cited and relied on.

But no objection was made to the filing of the bill at the time the application therefor was made, and it is a question whether the objection does not come too late now.

But waving this there is nothing in the objection. The plaintiff, Gest, finding from the answer of Carter and Packwood that there were no "net profits or proceeds" of the property, and that they claimed there was a large deficit, allowed the suit to rest for some years. Afterward Abell was allowed to intervene for his interest and file a cross-bill, and it appearing that he was entitled to a sale of the property to enforce the payment of his notes, and it further appearing that in the meantime the property had so depreciated in value and productiveness that it could not be made to pay the whole of the indebtedness mentioned in schedule B., the only relief which Gest could obtain under the circumstances, was the reimbursement out of the proceeds of the property of the sum advanced by his predecessors in interest in payment of certain of the notes in said schedule, as provided in the agreement of 1874. The supplemental bill was allowed on the theory that it did not make a new case, but would enable the court to give the plaintiff that measure and kind of relief, which under the circumstances was proper and possible. Hardin v. Boyd, 113 U. S., 756, is a late and instructive case on this subject, and very much in point.

There the bill alleged that a bond for a conveyance of land had been obtained from the vendor by fraud, and that the purchase price had not been paid according to the contract, and prayed that the bond might be canceled, for an account of the rents and profits and the amount paid on the purchase, that the title of the plaintiffs be quieted as against the vendee, and "such other relief as equity may require." At the final hearing the plaintiffs were permitted to amend the prayer of the bill, so as to ask in the alternative for a decree for the balance of the purchase money, and a lien on the land to secure the payment of the same.

On appeal, the supreme court affirmed the allowance of the amendment, saying in effect, that it did not make a new case but only enabled the court to adapt its relief to that made by the bill and sustained by the proof.

And finally, it is now objected that the plaintiff is simply the last assignee of a contract or contracts for the title to, or interest in, real property, and as it does not appear that all the assignors could have maintained this suit on the ground of their citizenship, he cannot do so. It was stated by counsel on the argument and not denied, that as a matter of fact, all such assignors had the citizenship to enable them to maintain this suit.

But it is not so alleged in the bill, which is drawn on the theory that the plaintiff is and those through whom he claims were successors in interest of Rice & Clark, Layton & Co., and not assignees of a mere right of suit on a contract to convey. And so the bill alleges that since May 4, 1874, the plaintiff Gest, "by a regular chain of conveyances and assignments," has acquired "all the right, title and interest" which Rice & Clark, Layton & Co. then had in said property or the rents, issues and profits thereof. This being so, he is the owner of the property in equity, subject to the lease made to Carter & Packwood. The legal title was wrongfully obtained by the latter after their sale to Rice, and they hold the same in trust for their vendee. A sale and conveyance of the property to Gest under such circumstances, or of all the right, title and interest of Rice & Clark Layton & Company therein, is the sale and conveyance of the beneficial interest in the property and not the mere assignment of a right of action thereabout. Manning vs. Hayden, 5 Saw., 361; Perry on "Trusts" § 227. This author says: "The right of a party who has been defrauded of the title to his land is not a mere right of action to set the deed aside, but it is an equitable estate in the land itself, which may be sold, assigned, conveyed and devised." See also Bean vs. Smith, 2 Mas. 268; Donald vs. Smalley, 1 Pet., 620.

A decree will be entered that the property be sold by the master clear of all liens, claims and encumbrances held, claimed or owned by the parties to this suit or any of them and that the proceeds of such sale be applied as follows:

(1) To the payment of the taxable costs and disbursements of the plaintiff and the plaintiff in the cross bill, including any unpaid expenses of the receivership; (2) To the payment of the notes 1 and 2 to the plaintiff in the cross bill, Henry M. Abell, with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum from date; (3) To the payment to the plaintiff, William H. Gest, of the sum of $18,451 35, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum from the date of the filing of the bill herein, the same being the amount paid by Gest's predecessors in interest on notes 3, 4, 5, 15 and 16, in schedule B of the agreement of 1874, and made and delivered in pursuance of the agreement of 1873; and (4) To the payment of the sum due the defendant, Grover, on the note and mortgage assigned to him by C. M. Carter, and the remainder of the notes in schedule B, and not otherwise herein provided for in equal parts; provided that note 6 in said schedule, payable to J. W. Virtue, on October 23, 1873, for $2200, be first paid to the plaintiff, Gest, with interest from November 2, 1878, out of said proceeds, equally with said note and mortgage.

The surplus of $8671 87, is hereby first applied on notes 4 and 5 in said schedule as of the respective years in which it accrued, and the remainder on the notes in said schedule not herein specially named and otherwise provided for, as there a numbered, and for all the exigencies of this suit and the distribution of the proceeds of the sale herein this surplus shall be taken and deemed to have been duly applied as herein directed, when and as it accrued.

Mr. Zera Snow, for Gest and Abell.
Mr. Charles P. Heald, for Grover.
Mr. Sidney Dell, for Packwood.

THE BEHRING SEA MUDDLE.

ASTORIA, Aug. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Step by step we seem to be getting into an interesting situation on this question.

President Harrison in issuing the order declaring the Behring sea a "closed sea," probably had no discretion, but was simply carrying out a resolution of congress to that effect. And it might seem as though the democrats in congress in retiring had left as a legacy, a little "hornets' nest," for the republican administration to manage.

But there is probably a design in all this, and we will doubtless see the sequel later. Our government not being satisfied with the "fishery treaty," is probably working a little game to force England in a position where we can obtain better terms. But the question arises is the position taken by our government just and reasonable, and one that can be maintained? It certainly does not appear so now.

In the first place our government has pursued a very vacillating policy. First, the English vessels were seized, then they were released. Then last season they were allowed to enter the Behring sea with impunity and take seals while our own vessels were strictly prohibited. Now on this question we are either right or wrong. If right, when we first seized their vessels we should have insisted upon it and not made a partial backdown. If wrong we would better have backed out altogether and not tried it a second time.

In this whole matter England has acted with a dignity worthy of a great nation, and with a forbearance entirely out of accord with her usual policy. But it will be strange indeed if in the end she does not firmly assert and maintain her rights.

To my mind it is a most strange and unexplainable position that our government has taken, and it is one that I believe if maintained would not result to the best interest of our country or to the world at large. If we can set up a claim to the exclusive control or ownership of a part of the ocean (for the Behring sea can hardly be called less) some other nation equally as strong or stronger than us may do the same. England might assert her exclusive ownership of the Indian ocean. Other nations might claim the Mediterranean and so the whole of the "high" seas known always as far as history runs as the "highway of nations" may be parceled out and the neutral rights heretofore enjoyed by all become a thing of the past. This action seems to me to be contrary to the very spirit and traditional policy of our government.

I think we were the first nation that protested against the right of Denmark to levy tribute upon the commerce passing through the Elsinore and which finally resulted in its being abolished.

But to come to the question at issue: Where will this end? Suppose England had acted with the same haste as ourselves. It is well known to everyone that she has ample force in the Northern Pacific to protect her commerce and prevent seizures. We have no vessel on the Pacific coast that could contend with the "Triumph" for one hour. And with the "Amphion" to assist her our whole Pacific fleet would be powerless. And it would probably be as well, and would tend to bring the question to a more speedy settlement, if they would just step in and send one of our cutters to the bottom, simply as a reminder that we were going too fast and that they had rights that we were bound to respect. I do not wish to be considered as speaking from an English standpoint, for I am thoroughly American, and no one can feel more proud than I when I see our government stand out boldly for American rights. But I do not like to see our government drifting into a position that it will be impossible to maintain, and I would rather see her back out now than wait until compelled to do so. For I believe it is a question which, if ever left to arbitration, will be decided against us.

It is against the policy of nations, and it is better for us that it is so. Give us a free ocean and let us not now adopt the right of "search and seizure" on the high seas which our grandfathers fought so nobly against.

And, further, as an American I want to see the question settled with England, as by this means and this means only can we ever hope to obtain the rights that we as Americans are justly entitled to.

Our own vessels are treated as pirates in the Behring sea and we have no hope of redress through the courts as against a powerful corporation like the Alaska Commercial Company, which is drawing millions from the territory and is ready to expend it freely if necessary in buying up senators, congressmen, and for all I know cabinet officers. I feel as Governor Swineford has expressed it; "It would be better if every seal was exterminated;" better far than that great wrongs should be committed against American citizens in the foolish effort at their preservation for the benefit of the Alaska Commercial company.

J. J. WINANT.

ON SUMMER FALLOWING.

An Exhaustive Treatment of an Important Agricultural Question.

WALLA WALLA, July 31, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Two articles have recently appeared in the OREGONIAN, one, an agricultural editorial entitled "Why Summer Fallowing has Almost Ceased," and the other, a clipping from the *Country Gentleman* headed "Wastefulness of Fallowing," both of which, however true and applicable to the general conditions of agriculture they may be elsewhere, are calculated to do great injury here.

I have for a number of years studied carefully the soil, the climate, the capabilities and the productions of the country east of the Cascades, and the difference between them and those of other portions of the United States, as well as the reasons for that difference and have from time to time published the results of my observations. They have all, in the past and up to the present time, led to the same conclusion; in fact I think they demonstrate that the only correct and profitable method of cultivating land in this vast inland basin is by fallowing it.

Very likely your agricultural editor may be right as to the proper method to be pursued in the Willamette valley, which, however, constitutes a small area as compared with Eastern Oregon and Washington, and so far as my recollections of Washington farming on Whidby Island, in Western Washington and on the main land adjoining it go, I think that there at least good annual crops can be obtained by careful cultivation without summer fallowing, which I do not remember to have ever seen tried there, but I am by no means sure that it is not a necessity in California and in the drier portions of Western Oregon even though I do not speak from personal observations, basing my supposition only on the similarity not of the soil but on the climatic conditions.

As the matter is one of the utmost importance to all residing in Eastern Oregon and Washington, since both are likely to be forever in the main agricultural districts, and as the reasons governing successful farming are equally—probably more than equally—strong in portions of Idaho and Montana, I make no apology for trespassing on your space.

This harvest of 1889 has been the worst ever seen in Washington territory; for two consecutive years the ground in the winter was frozen so hard that the snow, when it melted, ran off without penetrating the earth; as a rule, the rainfall was deficient; the heat of May and June was that of an ordinary July, and the wind was strong and very dry. Then the rain was followed by heat so intense that it may almost be said to have scalded vegetation. The temperature of the month of June was five degrees above the average; again, while the days were excessively hot, the nights were, as a rule, very cold, and altogether the conditions surrounding the growing crops were the worst that have ever before prevailed.

Now, what have the results been? Nearly everywhere the crops sowed in the spring, except some put in on summer fallowed ground, which in many cases are very good indeed, have been a comparative failure; some of them did not even make good hay, and others were not cut at all, while what was carefully fallowed in nearly every instance produced a fair crop, though the average quality of the grain is not as good as usual, and the yield is not so great.

What was sowed in the fall on stubble, was a little better than the spring wheat, but did not compare with the summer fallow, and it never does.

In Walla Walla and Columbia counties and portions of Umatilla, the crops are better so far as I have observed, than they are anywhere else, and the reason is that the farmers summer fallow, more, for where they sowed in the spring, much of it too, was cut for hay, or not cut at all.

As fallowing only permits a man who owns and pays taxes on 160 acres of land practically to grow a crop on eighty acres annually, it would certainly seem a very wasteful method, particularly here where crop by crop, so to speak, can be grown profitably; indeed, where none should be put in at all, and I do not wonder that elsewhere it is falling into disrepute; indeed, the very idea where it had its birth, in England, was ridiculous.

The writer in THE OREGONIAN, in the first of the articles to which I have alluded, says "exposures of the naked soil to the hot sun of summer is calculated to do as much harm as good, *and the mere resting of the land is not of supreme advantage*." (The italics are mine.)

We should have said it is not of any advantage at all, either there, here, or elsewhere, or under any circumstances whatever so far as the mere rest goes. The blacksmith might as well talk of resting his hammer as the farmer his fields. In China, where land sells at from $300 to $800 an acre, the cultivator gets always two crops per annum, and sometimes three, and they have done so on the same soil for thousands of years, and that not only on irrigated but on dry land. What is taken off must be at once replaced, with few exceptions, and those not enduring ones (Washington territory and Eastern Oregon coming nearer being exceptions than any place I know, except New Zealand and some other volcanic regions), and that being done the process goes on forever.

The idea of resting the land is supremely ridiculous to my mind, then; a desert has probably rested since the world began, but it is a desert still. You best farm land when you give it no rest, but tax its energies to the utmost, feeding it with as much wholesome plant food as it can assimilate, as you would an animal.

I state the case as strongly, perhaps, as it can be against myself, because in agricultural matters no one should have mere theories or hobbies, which too often end in failure and are misleading, though we should always be in search of the truth, for on farming on correct principles my welfare and that of my neighbors depends. The country is being filled with newcomers, who very naturally farm as they did elsewhere, and if they fail blame the soil and the climate and not themselves, and indeed, in many localities, those who have been here for years do not farm properly.

It will be impossible for me, however, to state the case so as to convince any one without going into details, that will seem in the beginning to have little to do with mere summer fallowing, yet as upon them depends the necessity for that process, I must, as briefly as is consistent with clearness, set them forth.

Nearly the whole of Eastern Oregon and Washington is a hilly, even a mountainous region, very much cut up with ravines, and sloping to the Columbia or Snake by exceedingly steep grades. There is comparatively little running water, so, except in limited areas, irrigation is impossible; indeed if the water supply were quadrupled the topography of the country is such that it would be impossible to use it for the purpose on any extended scale.

The soil is everywhere, or nearly everywhere, composed of the same or very similar materials, being formed in the main of volcanic ash, or being the result of the slow decomposition of basalt, which is the equivalent of the ash, and it is as productive as land can be, or nearly so, assuming that it has a sufficient supply of moisture. The main exception to this rule will perhaps be found along the Columbia river, where the wind has blown the granitic sand brought down by its waters over the country along its banks. Speaking then, only of the basaltic soil, for in various localities the Colville valley, for instance, and everywhere north of the Spokane, or nearly so, the nature of the soil is entirely different, as is the climate, and might need different treatment—wherever it is found, it contains the elements of fertility, and of a lasting fertility, too, to an almost unexampled degree; but for plants of any kind to extract their "daily bread" from the earth, moisture is required, and we have not only a dry climate, but one much drier than would apparently follow from the amount of rainfall, which in favored localities equals that of England, and yet in such places is insufficient for good annual crops.

Near the great river is a broad sterile belt extending on either side to a varying distance inland. Nothing that I know of can be profitably raised there as a rule without irrigation, and failure follows every attempt to farm it. Here and there in this desert is an oasis, where there is running water, or possibly where the cliffs are so high as to have a greater rainfall than at the river's bank. This sterile soil begins to be converted into good, and better and the best land, precisely in accordance with the amount of rain falling on it.

In Illinois or any of the Western states the average rainfall of whole counties is alike, or varies but little; here a county—almost any county—will contain the most surprising instances of diversity of rainfall, so that there will be a belt of land where profitable agriculture is quite impossible, within a very short distance, four, five or six miles, or less perhaps, of very fair farms. Now, it is quite practicable, by a study of the topography of the country and the force, direction and humidity of the winds, to arrive at correct or approximately correct ideas of the rainfall of each locality, and on that everything depends.

All our moisture comes from the ocean; there are no lakes or bodies of water inland sufficient to add to it in any appreciable degree.

The general rule is, that the greater the altitude above the level of the sea, the greater the rainfall will be, but this, while always true, must be applied very differently in different localities, so that an elevation of 1000 feet in one place would have a rainfall greater than two elsewhere, for a much moister wind might and often does strike the one place than the other, or it may have the benefit of two moist currents instead of one; indeed I am quite sure I can select localities where at equal altitudes far more than double the rainfall that descends at others.

The rule is uniform thus far, however, that leaving the Columbia or Snake anywhere at the water line and ascending the hills, as they increase in altitude so does the rainfall increase in that locality. It may increase in a lesser ratio than in other places, but it always does increase in proportion to the altitude reckoned from the starting point at the river. I am thus careful to state unpalatable facts, lest the intending settler or the old one may look on lands of equal heights in different localities as being equally good, which is far from being true.

I come then to the result of a few typical measurements made in three localities with regard to rainfall, and from them, after a fashion, being careful, as above stated, anyone can approximately arrive at the amount of their own rainfall, more particularly on the east side of the Columbia.

All the earlier reliable measurements of rainfall were made by Mr. Isaac Straight, of Walla Walla. Few men have ever had it in their power to confer a greater benefit on a community than Mr. Straight has on that in which he lives, and fewer still have more conscientiously labored for many years without remuneration at what was for a long time a very thankless and to the multitude a seemingly useless task. When the government initiated its system of signal service offices it found itself already provided with his observations, working with which conclusions can safely be drawn otherwise unattainable, save by the lapse of very many years.

Umatilla, on the Columbia, is a little over 300 feet above the ocean, its annual rainfall is about nine inches. Walla Walla is nearly 1000 feet above sea level, its average rainfall is 17½ inches; Dayton, in Columbia county, is between 1600 and 1700 feet above sea level, its precipitation is 20 66-100 inches per annum. The two latter places have the winds of Umatilla, plus that of another current coming from a different direction, which blows over portions of Umatilla, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, Asotin and Whitman counties, so that the difference in altitude is not the sole factor so far as Umatilla is concerned, but is as regards that between Walla Walla and Dayton.

Now, comparing this with the rainfall of various places with which many of your readers are familiar, the enormous deficiency becomes at once evident.

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN INCHES.

New Orleans	65
Charleston	62
Memphis	54
St. Louis	36
Chicago	35
Leavenworth	39
Cincinnati	42
Pittsburg	35
Philadelphia	41
New York	42

In addition to a deficient rainfall, it must be remembered we have an excessive evaporation, which practically cuts off a great part of the precipitation we have. There are no reliable tables as yet, by which we can learn our evaporation, but in England at a place where the rainfall was very nearly the same that it is at Dayton, the average loss of moisture by evaporation for ten years was as follows: January, 0.65 of an inch; February, 1.01 of an inch; March, 1.77 of an inch; April, 2.71 of an inch; May, 4.11 of an inch; June, 4.25 of an inch.

It is to be remembered, too, that in England the precipitation more nearly balances the evaporation than here; in the spring and summer months it is with us nearly all loss, with no gain, and we have sometimes a period of sixty or even ninety days without rain, which would be fatal to the crops in any other soil than ours. To give an idea of the rapidity of evaporation at times, Sergeant Blandford, of the signal service office, at Walla Walla, assured me he had observed an evaporation of an inch and a half of water in sixteen hours, when a very dry wind was blowing, on the 28th of February, 1887.

The fact of this excessive evaporation, coupled with scanty rainfall, renders it next to impossible to grow anything well, except on some spot of ground generally of small area which either can be irrigated or is practically so, without irrigation, or has an exceptional rainfall, if it be not planted in the fall, or very early in the spring, and there are thousands and thousands of acres susceptible of raising very fine and profitable crops of grain where the inhabitants with difficulty raise vegetables enough for their own use, though they could do it on half the area they employ without difficulty by fallowing.

It must be remembered, too, that the rainfall I have given is the average for those places; some times it is much below that point, and during these years of deficiency it would be impossible to grow annual crops except when the rainfall is the greatest, and then they would not be abundant.

Now in this country of ours with its scanty rainfall and tremendous evaporation we yet have a soil nearly everywhere abundant in all the various sorts of food required for plant life so that only moisture is needed, and all modes of cultivation should conform to the idea of utilizing and encouraging what we have, for it is impossible to produce any.

Fortunately for us, we have a soil differing from almost any other; it is very nearly uniform in composition and from twenty to over 100 or 200 feet (not inches) in thickness, with no raw, intractable subsoil to trouble the farmer, so that he can plow as deep as he pleases, and with proper cultivation the very evaporation from beneath nourishes vegetation and takes the place of precipitation elsewhere.

Let us look for a moment at the land on my farm; it has an elevation of about 2000 feet above the sea, and the harvesters are now at work upon it; the fallow crop is good, dry and unpropitious though the season has been, yet the yield of grain will not be within ten bushels of what it would have averaged except in a year unexampled in my experience for an aggregation of all possible drawbacks to agriculture, and the quality of the wheat, though fair, will not equal that of ordinary years.

The ground is hard and very dry, thoroughly cultivated though it was; you would have to dig down probably eight feet before you met any moist earth at all. In ordinary seasons even, as I have found by repeated experiments, I have at harvest to dig down from five and a half to seven feet before striking moist earth. The depth to which it is dried is practically the measurement of the depth of moist earth necessary to mature a forty-bushel crop; with less it will have a smaller yield.

And here let me correct an error that I think THE OREGONIAN repeatedly makes in speaking of the meeting of the surface moisture and that below, east of the Cascades. Certainly whenever, as in my neighborhood, there is an average of from twenty-five to thirty inches of rain, the earth is uniformly moist in the spring from the surface downward, but with diminished rainfall there is not enough to wet it deep enough to even leave any residuum to descend to the bedrock and run off along it to form springs and water courses as it flows along; each year's rainfall is necessarily altogether evaporated and there is never any underground water except what flows at a great depth, if at all, from the higher ground.

Where the moisture has penetrated the ground to the depth of between five and seven feet, and it is wet, there is enough for profitable agriculture, even though there be none below, since when evaporated, as it all will be when the crop is gathered, it will be replenished by the fall and winter rains and snows.

If, with fallow, there be less than five feet of moist earth, and in many localities there is much less, the crops will be poor, and poorer in proportion to the diminution in the depth of the moist earth till finally they will not repay the farmer for his labor as a rule, and grow less and less with any possible cultivation till the soil becomes so evidently worthless that no one but a person altogether ignorant of the country would attempt to cultivate it.

My summer fallowed ground, which will be planted this fall, is everywhere full of moisture now, which is within three or four inches of the surface, and in ordinary years is moist within two inches up to the time of the fall or early winter rains, when the grain is sowed. What is the cause of the wonderful difference between the ground in crop—dry probably eight feet deep, and that moist to within as many inches? The same amount of rain has fallen on both. I have very nearly the same rainfall that prevails in England; why can I not raise good annual crops? Because it does not fall with the same regularity, its distribution through the months is different, the winds are drier and the evaporation much more rapid and greater, but by supplementing our deficiencies by making use of certain other advantages that nature has given us and denied to it or to the inhabitants of the Eastern or Western states we can raise a crop every two years without manure—though the more of it that can be used, the better—almost, if not quite, double and in favorable localities more than double in quantity what can be produced in any other part of the United States, and that too, with the advantage of but a single ploughing, harvesting and seeding, though at the expense of more cultivation, the cost of which is comparatively trifling.

Suppose a poor and careless farmer ploughs his ground early in the spring at the proper time three inches deep which is mere scratching here, or four inches which is very bad, though a little better and lets it lie over till fall, what is the effect? The ploughed earth, even if it be not harrowed at all, lies loosely on the unploughed ground beneath, which is then moist, if it be suitable for cultivation at all, for several feet, and so it acts as a mulch to prevent the abstraction of the moisture below by the scorching sun and dry winds. If, however, the ground be ploughed to the depth of eight or nine inches or more, as it should be, and harrowed as soon as it is ploughed, millions of particles of the finely comminuted volcanic soil—dust indeed—interpose themselves as a shield between the sun and wind above and the moisture beneath and very nearly prevent all evaporation; then come the fall rains and winter's snow, when the evaporation is least, and penetrate the ground, and the supply of moisture is doubled so that land that by no possibility could otherwise grow a crop will raise a good one, for the effect of summer fallow with us is to carry over a large portion of one year's rain to the next, and so we can avail ourselves of the natural fertility of soil otherwise too dry for cultivation.

It is very evident that the reason of our ability to thus convert the ground into a reservoir on a small but sufficient scale, flows from the fact that the ground is homogeneous in composition and has no subsoil. In isolated places where there may be one, fallowing would be useless, save for some special purpose, such as the eradication of weeds.

Another great obstacle to annual farming even on the best land is this, there is rarely moisture enough to thoroughly decompose the stubble and roots of one year's crops and they are very injurious to the successful working of the ground, but they give little trouble the next year.

I think it must be evident to those who have had the patience to follow my reasoning that as a deduction therefrom it follows that the less the rainfall, the greater is the necessity for thorough summer fallowing, and subsequent cultivation. Light land, which only means with me, land with a small amount of rainfall, will throw good crops when treated in this way, that otherwise would not produce remunerative ones and would surely ruin the farmer, and hundreds of thousands of acres, otherwise absolutely valueless will be brought into successful cultivation when farmed as above, though I do not shut my eyes to the fact that even with it there are whole townships here and there that had best be left unbroken unless they can be irrigated for there are belts where even the rainfall of two years in one would be so small, taking the evaporation into account that profitable agriculture would be impossible.

The term summer fallow is, I may observe, very misleading when applied to us, for the work must be done in the spring, and the earlier the better, though the subsequent cultivation is carried on at any period of the year. The extract from the *Country Gentleman* alluded to above says in speaking of summer fallow "the month of June was the time usually fixed for plowing the land." As a rule with us, all plowing has ceased long before that time, for the ground is then baked so hard that it cannot be plowed at all, generally, and even if it could be, it would be injured thereby unless there were very heavy and exceptional rains. This one idea by the way, will illustrate the difference between their soil and rainfall, and ours.

Their crops are produced by water the result of rainfall directly applied to and absorbed by the roots; our wheat and barley and oat crops thrive when the moisture is far below the lowest rootlets, which absorb and utilize a large portion of the ascending vapor, the result of the excessive evaporation. Their ground requires drainage in many instances; to talk of it here, would be ridiculous.

And now I have but little more to say, for I have explained as well as I can the reasons for the necessity of spring fallowing, if I may coin an expression and thereby clear of the objection against summer fallowing that necessarily exists in the minds of those differently situated, or who come in here from such places.

To sum up briefly, my experience and the facts above stated lead me to [illegible] only way to [illegible] hundredths of the ground in [illegible] Washington is to plow it [illegible] inches deep, harrowing [illegible] plough which is best, or as [illegible] after, as early in the spring [illegible] there is any loss of moisture [illegible] the season is as thorough [illegible] sary to eradicate weeds or [illegible] sible; sow in the fall as soon as [illegible] like the poor you always [illegible] sprouted, and do not be dis[illegible] not get all your ground in before [illegible] early spring sowing on [illegible] duce a very good crop, [illegible] Even should the wheat [illegible] happens, resowed in the spring [illegible]

The light land west of Walla Walla [illegible] wretched crops till the farmers [illegible] fallow; now they yield very [illegible] persuaded that this system [illegible] ried out everywhere as it [illegible] lead to the production of [illegible] now have comparatively poor [illegible] I examined a few years ago the [illegible] ville very carefully, measuring the [illegible] the earth in fifty or more localities [illegible] returned to Walla Walla and [illegible] there, finding not the slightest [illegible] them, so far as moisture was [illegible] sume the average crop of Walla W[illegible] that of Ritzville, where they have [illegible] menced fallowing, or if so, [illegible] perhaps imperfect scale.

There is no need for [illegible] year as this, for it is a very [illegible] far as this region is concerned, [illegible] knew before two consecutive years [illegible] ter's snow did not, in whole or in [illegible] the ground, but I never knew [illegible] and the oldest settlers say they [illegible] year before, and the drying up of [illegible] water courses, never known [illegible] thirty years at least, leads [illegible] tions.

I am painfully aware that [illegible] summer fallow to something [illegible] bears about the same relation [illegible] bread did to his sack, but [illegible] ten leads up to it, and gives the [illegible] course of procedure absurd [illegible] sary here, and I am a firm believer in [illegible] apothegm, that he who knows [illegible] the law, knows not the law, [illegible] farming as in law, or indeed [illegible]

JAMES [illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of [illegible] strength and wholesomeness. [illegible] the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in [illegible] with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN [illegible] ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., [illegible] D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents.

DR. SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the [illegible] language to describe. [illegible] be true to itself [illegible] on hand for use in emergencies.

MANDRAKE

Is the only vegetable substitute for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the perilous effects.

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bowels without disposing them to subsequent Costiveness.

No remedy acts so directly [illegible] nothing so speedily [illegible] Sour Stomach and Biliousness as these PILLS.

For Sale by all Druggists. [illegible] 3 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail [illegible] receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck [illegible]

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE (THE WORCESTERSHIRE) Imparts the most delicious taste [illegible]

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

Lea & Perrins

Signature on every bottle [illegible] JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.

A Trip to the Tropical [illegible] Islands

Can be made via San Francisco [illegible] Steamers of the Oceanic [illegible] of marble architecture [illegible] Special Excursion Tickets [illegible] months, at reduced rates. Apply to G. S. TAYLOR, [illegible] Ticket Office, First and Oak streets.

THIEL'S DETECTIVE SERVICE Established 1873.

General Detective Business Transacted [illegible] tions and Individuals.

ST. LOUIS—700 and 702 Olive street.
NEW YORK—[illegible] and 34 Nassau street.
ST. PAUL—German American Bank [illegible]
DENVER—Tabor Block.
PORTLAND—Office, rooms [illegible] and [illegible] Labbe Block.

C. O. MADAN Dealer in Stoves and [illegible] PORTLAND, OREGON. [illegible]

CHARTER OAK [illegible]

Dealers can save time and get the [illegible] Load rates of freight by ordering [illegible] EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS.

P. GOLDSMITH, New York. [illegible]

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

Importers and Dealers in [illegible]

METALS, Tools, House-furnishing [illegible] ware, Lead and Iron Pipe [illegible] 84 and 86 [illegible]

C. E. Geiger, M. D. [illegible]

VOL. VIII.—NO.

IN THE NORTWE

Port Townsend Jubilant Ove
Railroad Prospects.

CONNECTION WITH THIS

A Company Organized to Preser
on Puget Sound.

THE RAILROAD WRECK AT

Irrigation Interests in Idaho—Stage
Re-arrested and Sent to This City
Jewelry Store Burglarized

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., Aug. 10.—
news was received here to-day t
Union Pacific had signed an agreem
the Port Townsend & Southern I
Company to build a railroad from
rect to Portland, Or., the first twen
to be completed before next Janua
city is quite enthusiastic over the
Large transactions in real estate
are being negotiated by railroad
$500,000 being invested this week.

TO PRESERVE FISH.

A Large Company to Operate Ne
Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 10.—An
company has commenced the ere
large warehouses and a factory in
opposite here, on Port Townsend
preserving halibut, salmon, herr
other fish. They have purchased thi
of land, five sloops, and are negotia
larger vessels to prosecute the fishin
try. The facilities for making sard
smoking fish will be the most
on the Pacific coast. Nearly
is being expedited in the works,
anticipated output will be $50,000
The salmon will be caught in A
waters off Point Port Robert. The
will come from Cape Flattery and
Charlotte sound. This will be one
greatest industries on Puget sou
products will be marketed in Seatt
land and Eastern points.

THE WRECK AT YELM

Considerable Damage Was Done,
body Was Hurt.

TACOMA, Aug. 10.—An "extra"
east, in charge of Conductor Gorbin,
a work train as it was switching on
ing yesterday afternoon at Yelm sta
the Pacific division of the Northern
railroad. The caboose on the w
was demolished, as were three en
jars. Six loaded cars were
and the rails for several
yards were torn up. The engine
"extra" had its catcher badly brok
gineer Harrison was in the cab
trains collided, but received no
yond a few scratches. Conduct
was in charge of the work train.
A wrecking train was immedi
patched from this city to the sce
accident, and at 1:30 o'clock las
the track was repaired and cleared
age. The Portland train due at 7
did not arrive in this city until
o'clock.

IRRIGATION MATTER

Controversy Over Water Rights
Idaho and Utah.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Aug. 9.—
received to-day from Senator Ste
that the senate committee on irrig
be at Boise City on August 16 and
Charles Dey, counsel for th
Water Works Company, is
has presented to the gover
attorney general an argu
favor of their right to appropriate
of Bear lake for irrigation and
Utah. The governor is convince
plans of the Ogden company wou
the citizens of Idaho of their just
he is determined, if necessary, to
injunction to protect our settlers.
The secretary of the interior wr
that in the controversy between
neighboring territories over irriga
the United States will interfere.
It is learned here that specul
Colorado have filed claims exceed
tire water capacity of the Snake r
Reports received at the execu
state that showers in Eastern Ida
tinguishing forest fires.

THE TANK SYSTEM ADVISED IN

BISMARCK, Dak., Aug. 10.—Maj
of the senate irrigation committ
the tank system in irrigation in
pond on every farm, where practi
will catch storm water and store
until needed. He says that a t
tank, filled with water to a depth
will irrigate 300 acres of land an
the value of the land from 300 to
If we irrigate we would never nee
or fertilizer, and we might crop
without rotation for 2000 years.
this case is a fertilizer, and land
exhausted where irrigation is pra

STAGE ROBBERS RE-ARR

Officers Started With Them Last
Portland.

LINKVILLE, Aug. 10.—The stag
Dodd and Waller, who were rel
custody last week by proving an
re-arrested to-day by Detective
Deputy United States Marshal W
erts, and will start for Portland t

A BOLD BURGLARY

Thousand Dollars' Worth of
Taken From a Centralia Jewe

CENTRALIA, W. T., Aug. 10.—
day a burglar entered the rear do
terworth's furniture and jewelry
the family were at dinner and
with $1000 worth of goods, watche
A reward of $100 is offered. The
a posse of men are on his track.

FROM NORTH YAKI

Much Interest Shown in the
Strike.

NORTH YAKIMA, W. T. Aug.
in from the mountains describe
coming down further on the foo
ever before. Smoke all throug
is so thick to-day that one can o
rods in advance. A few drops
gave encouragement of clearing
failed in point of abundance
sentative of the Union Pacifi
investigate and report upon the
of the Natchez. President Ad
in Portland on the 20th, and de
the report at that time. There
quiry from outsiders regardi
fields and the recent find of
The Standard Oil Company is
the latter. A request has been
particulars from the Pacific co
that company.

FROM INDEPENDEN

A Barn and Thirty Acres of
stroyed by Fire.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Aug. 10.—
crop in this vicinity is turni